B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 244— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Motussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memom Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Oct.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
1st Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & 156
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
31st Oct.	NORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
1925.		
1st Jan	BOYNE ..	6,607
23rd	NARINGA ..	6,607
29th Feb	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MOOASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
11th Nov	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer	Destination.
15th Oct ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa 1 p. m.
15th ,, ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 9 a. m.
17th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karachi
18th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi viaKathiawar.
20th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne & Sydney via Colombo

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	5th Oct	15th Oct.
Tokushima Maru.	K. Kamiyama	5976	20 th Oct.	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	Furisawa	594	28th ,,	11th Nov
Morioka Maru.	S. Kamiyama.	4469	17th Nov.	1st Dece.
Ceylon Maru.	T. Yamamoto.	4905	9th Nov.	13th Dece.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams.— "YUSEN

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 297.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 ... 30,17,785
Reserve Fund 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cantt.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Magaldas H. Kantawala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,50,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
APITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

CHARGE YOUR BATTERY
AT HOME
By a new handy machine called
"The HOMECHARGER"
Apply to:—
SOLE AGENTS,
WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED,
53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY, No. 1.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed .. Rs. 4,25,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to :—
C. M. SHAH & Co.,
Chief Agents :— For Bombay Presidency, Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum, Back Road, Bombay.
S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents :— For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
P. C. RAY, M. A. B. L., Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at:
3 per cent. per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent
Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1320.

A DILEMMA
you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you
A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GUJARATI HINDU GRADUATE for office work in a Commercial Firm. Apply stating salary Box No 428, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20892

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN B.Sc. for the Hakimia Coronation High School, Burhanpur. Salary according to experience minimum 80. Apply to the HEADMASTER.
A 20829

WANTED—A well-experienced WELDER on Electric and Acetylene work by a well-known firm in Bombay. Good prospects for clever man. Apply Box No. 532, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R188

WANTED—SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Gin and Press Factory. Experienced of Prop. Val Engine. Apply ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI AND BROS. Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
A 198

WANTED—Promptly a B.A. or B.Sc., (physics-chemistry) to teach science from 10-30 to 5. See personally at once—S. F. MEWADA, Bhuleshwar, Anant Wadi, Madanji Building, third floor, Post 2.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A 1ST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER on Rs. 200 per month for a Cotton Mill. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, DELHI.
A R202

WANTED—AGENTS to sell shares on liberal Commission or handsome pay according to qualification. Apply to THE EXPRESS INDIAN AND FOREIGN PRODUCTS TRADING COMPANY, LTD., DELHI.
A R201

EARN MORE MONEY—You can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training BY CORRESPONDENCE Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make Soap -/1/6 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE P. M. Rawalpindi, India.
A W

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Ghatkoper Kirol Municipality. Pay according to qualifications. Candidates having real experience of Municipal work and Type-writing need only apply with testimonials to the undersigned. The selected candidate will have to furnish a cash security of Rs. 300. P. J. VAKIL, President, Ghatkoper-Kirol Municipality. Ghatkoper, 13th October, 1924.
20917

WANTED—A MISTRY, well conversant with all details of construction of Building Works from start to finish. Salary upto Rs. 150 according to qualifications. None but those having thorough experience of such work need apply, stating age and sending copies of certificates, to Box No. 531 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R187

WANTED—GOANESE HEAD BUTLER Should be sober, well experienced and of amicable good disposition. Previous experience, if possible, in an Indian State. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem with free food and lodging. Travelling allowance and leave according to State Rules. Post pensionable. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, to RAJA MOHD. WILAYAT KHAN, A.D.C., I/C Household to General Raja Sir Hari singh Sahib, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
A20772

WANTED—A COMPETENT MANAGER with sound practical experience of SALES organisation for our Leather and Oil Cloth Department. An European thoroughly conversant with the Indian markets preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Please apply BY LETTER ONLY enclosing testimonials and stating age, nationality, minimum salary expected, etc. to THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 20898

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY.—Two TYPISTS, CANVASSERS and one SPARE TIME TYPIST; OFFICE BOYS. Apply to Box No. 555, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 199

WANTED.—A GRADUATE to teach Science and Mathematics for a local Girls' High School. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 200

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—One FLAT, 6 bedrooms, drawing and dining or two FLATS 3 to 4 bedrooms, each on top floor same building. Also one BACHELOR'S FLAT, sitting room, bed, bath and lavatory, locality Fort, Apollo Bunder, Ballard Pier or Colaba. Apply Box No. 399, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Ricardson and Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R173

FLAT GROUNDFLOOR in Ebrahim Villa, corner Souter and Motliba Streets, Byculla Drawing, Dining, 4 Bedrooms, exc., Rent Rs. 135, also garage. Apply ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, LTD., Badri Buildings, opposite Crawford Market.
C R181

TO LET, To HINDUS ONLY.—A commodious and independent BUNGALOW, overlooking a beautiful garden and lawns in "China Baug," Girgaum Back Road:—One hall, one spacious verandah, one small verandah, four bed rooms one kitchen, one dining room, one bath and one W. C. Rent Rs. 250 per month. No offers. Motor garage or horse-stable can be arranged if required. Apply to TRIKAMDAS D. MORARJI, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.
C R177

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

AVAILABLE GODOWNS small and large at THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, Off Jacob Circle.
JA 20896

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co. Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 540 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 nett, for any size. Visible Back Spacer. Tabulator. Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables. NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opn. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
T W

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters list price Rs. 450, offered for a month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters. All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 onwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments for vacation classes Specialized Banking, Auditing, Accountancy and Specialised Secretarial Exams., Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street.
M R178

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN COTTON GREEN AND BANDRA.

OWING to Engineering works in progress at Bandra, the following trains running between Temporary Cotton Green and Bandra will be CANCELLED on the 16th, 17th and 18th instant:—

	683 Down.	693 Down.
Temp. Cotton Green ... dep.	9 5	19 11
Bandra ..... arr.	9 36	19 42
	684 Up.	694 Up.
Bandra ..... dep.	9 43	19 50
Temp. Cotton Green ... arr.	10 13	20 20

I. W. STOKES,
Ag. Chief Transportation Supdtt.
Bombay, 13th October, 1924.
20914

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
FOR MERCHANTS AND ENGINEERS.

SECOND-HAND BUT IN SOUND CONDITION.

ENGINES, Boiler, Pedestals, Shaftings, Pulleys, (both rope belt) Beams, Girders, Brasses, Lathes, Drilling Machine, Spanners, Pipes Bends, Elbows, Tees, Chain Blocks, Cotton Presses, Grass Presses, Rams, Hand Trucks, Scrap Iron, Corrugated godown doors, Ropes, etc., etc.
For inspection apply Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R169

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.
Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments, State Railways, and All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
1973

TENDERS.

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.,

NOTICE

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from 1st January, 1925, will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1924.

A sum of Rs. 100 one hundred in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded. The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Storekeeper, Junagad State Railway on payment of Re. 1 one only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Store Keeper,
Junagad State Railway.
Junagad,
Dt. 9th October, 1924.
20915

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NANDRAM KARUNASHANKER has contracted with our clients THE TRUSTEES OF SHRI MUMBADEVI TEMPLE for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mumbadevi and Nakhoda Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 38.43 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward, No. 795 (1) and Street No. 4 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. Nil New No. Nil Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. . and bounded as follows:—
i.e. to say, on or towards the East by Mumbadevi Temple, on or towards the West by the property of Ranchordas Tribhowandas and others, on or towards the North by Mumbadevi Tank and on or towards the South by a Chawl of a Punjabi and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1924.

BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
20918

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PRABHASHANKER AMARJI, of Bombay, Girvana Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the service of Messrs. Damodar Nasarwanji and Co., in Mulji Jetha Market at the time of his death, residing at Cavel, without the Fort of Bombay, a widower ..... Deceased

MANILAL LAXMISHANKER and SEVAK MOOLJI HIRJI, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants, Student and Merchant, respectively both residing at Cavel, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHABAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 3rd day of October, 1924.

Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
20916

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

SALE OF THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FALKLAND 5TH CROSS LANE, DUNCAN ROAD OTHERWISE KNOWN AS FALKLAND ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by the order of Messrs. PAYNE and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Mariambai, widow and Administratrix of the Mortgagor Haji Ahmed Hajee Abdulla, deceased, and pursuant to the power of sale given to the said Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 9th March, 1922, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th October, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Northern said of Duncan-Road, otherwise called Falkland Road, in the island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 561 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D No. 2216 (2) and 2218 and Street No 4A and 6 New Survey No. 5540 and bounded on or towards the North and East by the property of Bachoobai widow of Dorabji Burjorji Cooper, on or towards the South partly by the property of Haji Dada Haji Rahimtoola and partly by that of Shivnarayan Saheb Guru of Dakh Haran Temple and on or towards the West partly by the property of Dhunjibhoy and partly by Falkland Road Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Coy., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Mercantile Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th October, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE

The Premier Picture Palace of the East

TO-NIGHT

6, 8 & 10 P. M.

"THE KING OF WILD HORSES"

A wonderful story of a wonderful horse. Hal Roach who produced that famous picture "The Call of the Wild" has made another marvellous film this time with a horse who acts with the intelligence and understanding of human beings. Five reels of thrills and breathless excitement—a succession of amazing adventures and hairbreadth escapes. Astounding scenes of a terrific forest fire.

PATHE GAZETTE.

"A TOUGH WINTER"

(A SNUB POLLARD COMEDY)

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1. As 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. AND 5-30 P.M. AND 11 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

COMING COMING

SATURDAY OCT. 18th

RUTH ROLAND

in

"RUTH OF THE RANGE"

THE GREAT PATHE SERIAL

IN 15 THRILLING EPISODES

THRILLS—ACTION—SUSPENSE

BREATHLESS PURSUITS AND ELEVENTH HOUR ESCAPES

EVERY REEL PACKED WITH SENSATION AND HAIR RAISING ADVENTURES.

SEE RUTH ROLAND GRAPPLE WITH DEATH

EACH EPISODE COMPLETE IN ITSELF—EACH ONE A VERITABLE FEAST OF NERVE TINGLING EXCITEMENT.

FIRST TWO EPISODES

"THE LAST SHOT"

AND

"THE SEETHING PIT"

SATURDAY OCTOBER 18TH.

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

DON'T MISS THE BIGGEST SERIES OF THRILLS EVER SCREENED.

WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Cinema Majestic

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

SATI SARDARBA

Time and Rates As Usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p m,
MADELINE ROSSITER COMPANY
"FLARE No. 2".

CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30
"FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE"
With GLORIA SWANSON.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MATHESON LANG
In "A Romance of Old Bagdad"

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"JUST TONY"
With TOM MIX.
'RODEO" at WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

YOU HAVEN'T SEEN ANYTHING YET!

"THE SHOCK"

—is a tremendous melodramatic romance, packed with thrills, situations and spectacular episodes!

"THE SHOCK"

—is one of the Most beautiful love stories ever screened—a romance that will grip you with its strength and appeal!

"THE SHOCK"

—is presented with one of the most SUPERB CASTS, headed by

LON CHANEY

The Celebrated Star and Hero of "THE HUNBACK OF NOTRE DAME"
and the Beautiful

VIRGINIA VALLI

"THE SHOCK"

—is a UNIVERSAL JEWEL.
And a rare Jewel, a most remarkable Screen production of a decade.
A Picture you cannot afford to miss.
Also a Screaming Comedy in the programme.
A First Class ORCHESTR—with JAZZ—plays appropriate music to the picture.

3 Shows daily commence 6-30, 8-15, & 10
Popular Prices, Rs. 1-8, 1, As. 12, 9, 6 & 3.
BOMBAY'S NEW PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE

CINE

MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
And During THIS WEEK
PRESENT
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
GRANDMA'S BOY

A comedy of life with more laughs, more heart pull and more originality than any comedy you ever saw.

PATHE COMEDY
AND
PATHE REVIEW

Daily Four Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Extra Show Saturday, Sunday, at 3-30 p.m.
PRICE AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

WEST-END

CINEMA
FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION
DRAMA IN 7 REELS—TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

"ONE CLEAR CALL"

Featuring the popular stars

CLAIRE WINDSOR

AND

MILTON SILLS

John M. Stahl gives a Drama in 7 Reels ever to remember

It carries the punch of a dozen Dramas! Frances Nimmo Greene's splendid story, brought surging to the screen.
Thrill to New thrills when masked avengers ride.

The Programme includes the International News
To-Night—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VERSOWA KNOWN AS "KHUSROO LODGE."

Under Instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., The Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1334 of 1924 (The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. vs. Bank of Morvi Ltd. and others), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land part of Survey No. 82 and bearing Record of Rights entry No. 44 together with the messuage, tenements or Bungalows standing thereon known as "Khushru Lodge" situate at the Village of Versowa in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra Taluka, Salsette Thana District containing by admeasurement 999 square yards or thereabouts and denoted on the plan with the Collector of Thana as part of building site No. 2 and bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the property formerly of R. D. Karani but now of the Society of Jesus, on the North by the Jugmohandas Mangaldas lane and beyond that by the property of Jugmohandas Mangaldas, and on the South by the property of Ratanji M. Ratnagar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesher Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET AT DADAR.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 31st instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Pascol Salvador Nunes and Bruno Francis Nunes, the undermentioned properties under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 6th November, 1919, and made between the said Pascol Salvador Nunes and Bruno Francis Nunes of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece of parcel of Fazandari ground together with the messuage tenements hereditaments and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being in the Oart of Kashinath Bahaji More at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-Distric of Bombay containing by admeasurement 187½ square yards or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1448 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "G" Ward No. 4317 and Street No. 677 and bounded on or towards the North by the Compound wall of the said Oart on the South by land forming part of the said Oart on the East by a passage and on the West by a water channel.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

FURNITURE SALE AT BANDRA

On SUNDAY, the 2nd November, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra Hill, Bandra, opp. the Captain Solicitor's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome up-to-date furniture rich glass crockery, and platedware, sliding dining table, extra and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, fancy teapoys, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield easy chairs and sofas, fancy cabinets, ornaments, parian and marble figures fancy jardenieres, rich Persian and English Carpets, wall and table clocks, electric fans and lights, black wood carved furniture, hatstands, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, folding arm easy chairs, large and small writing tables office chairs, glass door book and silver cases reclining sofas, iron safe, Bab-gari, large English ice-box, phonograph with records, cane furniture aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of K. Thomasch, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BROOCHES HAIR CLIPPERS, COMBS, BUTTONS, BANGLES, SUSPENDERS, FEEDING BOTTLES, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Offices concerned and on account and at the risk of the following Merchants, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 3—30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Rahimbhai Abdulhusein of Abdul Rehman Street.

1 Case 200 dozs. assorted Brooches.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Aba Essack Mohamed.

2 Cases 200 pieces Hair clippers.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Kasam Haji Mohamed.

2 Cases 200 pieces Hair Clippers.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. A. K. Mohosinbhoy and Co., of Abdul Rehman Street.

2 Cases each 100 gross Fancy Coat Buttons with rings.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Dada Haji Aboo of Cutlery Bazar.

1 Case 50 doz. pairs Sock Suspenders.

2 Cases 200 pieces Hair Clippers.

1 Case 120 dozs. Imitation Horn combs.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Ebrahim Haji Latiff of Cutlery Bazar.

2 Cases 40 dozs. Hones.

2 Cases 200 pieces Hair Clippers.

1 Case 132 dozs. combs.

By order of the Bank concerned.

5 Cases each 12 dozs. glass feeding bottles.

By order of the office concerned.

1 Case 500 dozs. pairs Glass Bangles.

60 dozs. Combs.

On account of Insurance Office concerned.

9 Fire Fountains and one Gage.

81 Flexible Tubes.

(At 2—30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Secondhand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.

1 Secondhand rubber tyred Brougham.

1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.

1 Arab Horse in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

289, Main Street, Poona.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 17th October, 1924 at 2 p.m. of the following serviceable and unserviceable stores including clothing:—

A large quantity of brass, copper, cupro nickel lead mixed ingots, tents, I P 40lbs flies, tents state I P flies and walls, brass, copper and lead scrap, sheets ground canvas, dasootie, eyelets brass, lamps, axes pick heads, felt, leather, water-bottles, tubs, shovels, gunny, canvas, tin, vices, barrows wheels, weights anvils, cordage cotton, tape, mamooties, cordage, hemp, enamel ware, web jhools, steel mild scrap, steel cast scrap, bellows, rags, crockeryware, boxes, buckets, ground sheets, pipe hose, camp kettles, basins, drums saws, scales of sorts, knives, spoons basins etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3- P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS EQ. 252 BAGS OF JAVA WHITE SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Housein Abdul Rehman and Co., and on account and at the risks of Messrs. Hillel Bros., Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY), the 15th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Messrs. Housein Abdul Rehman and Co. at Kaji Sayed Street, Khand Bazar, the following:—

25 Tons eq. 252 Bags of Java White Sugar, per S. S. "Navab."

N.B.—Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the above goods lying at No. 6 Shed, Victoria and Princess Docks, before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HIGHLY POLISHED DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM ENGLISH OAK, TEAK AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE BY ROBERTS AND WIMBRIDGE FULL SIZED CHESTERFIELD SUITES, SINGER SEWING MACHINE, SWEET-TONED 3 PRADDLE COTTAGE PIANO BY HAMILTON, RICH GLASS CROCKERY PLATEDWARE LARGE COAL STOVE, ICE CHEST, GARDEN TUBS AND FLOWER POTS, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Villa, Motlibai Street, Byculla on SUNDAY the 19th day of October 1924 at 10—30 a.m. (S.T.), valuable household furniture such as oval dining table, English sideboard arm and armless chairs, marble top-table, full sized Chesterfield suites cabinets, fancy carved lady's writing table iron framed cottage piano by Hamilton, Iron and brass double beds with spring mattress oval mirror dressing chest of drawers, solid mirror almirahs to match lady's low chair, Singer sewing machine, hatstand, coal stove, large garden flower pots and tubs, verandah cane furniture, glass, crockery, platedware etc.

Property of J. Somerville T.R.F.O. of B.B. & C.I. Rv., proceeding Home.

Property on view and catalogue to be published.

MISTRY & CO.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MANUFACTURERS OF THE KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES,

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

LATEST INVENTION.
230 Volt—5 C.P. M.F. Lamp
Reduces your Electric Bill.
BUY
CONDOR LAMP
gives good Light, Durable, consumes less current.
America-India Export & Import Co.
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14.

Crisfield, Rica, New York.
Hoogkerk, Dijk, Rotterdam.
Clan Macquarrie, Goodwin, Java.
Transport Neuralia, Connor, Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15.

Sado Maru, Horikawa, Kobe.
Garbeta, Braner, Karachi.
Homayun, Leck, Mauritius.
Genoa, Bonzamino, Genoa.
Karagola, Oliver, Durban.
Bandra, Lindon, Busreh.

LOADING.

Oct. 14.

Steamer Benares for Calcutta.
Steamer Goalpara for Calcutta.
Steamer Shwedangon for Rangoon.
Steamer Birkenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Sumatra Maru for Kobe.

S S Crisfield:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Crisfield, 4670 tons, Captain A Rica, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Hoogkerk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Hoogkerk, 3170 tons, Captain A V Dijk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macquarrie:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macquarrie, 4077 tons, Captain J Goodwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Sado Maru:—The N Y K steamer Sado Maru, 3632 tons, Captain K Horikawa, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Homayun:—The B and P S N Co's steamer Homayun, 2731 tons, Captain J E Leck, will sail to-day from harbour for Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana's steamer Genoa, 4685 tons, Captain G Bonzamino, will sail to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karagola, 3647 tons, Captain A E Oliver, will sail to-day from harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain J F Lindon, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, October 14.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Karagola, 3647, 15/10, M M & Co.
2 Caledonia, London, 3436, 25/10 M M & Co.
3 City of London, 5683, K'chi 16/10 K N and Co.
4 Birkenfels, 3850, Breman 27/10, L Edwardes Ltd.
6 Morvada, 5120, K'chi, 16/10, M M & Co.
7 Jalapa, 4386, N.F., 17/10, Volkart Bros.
8 Sado Maru 3627, Kobe 15/10 N Y Kaisha.
9 Trehawke, 2680, Antwerp, 23/10, M M and Co.
11 Genoya, 4201, Genova, 15/10, M Italiana.
12 Elysia 4002, L'pool, 22/10, Graham's Trading Co.
14 Ariosto 2760 Hull, 17/10, J F and Co.
15 Sardinia, 4131, Japan, 14/10, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Haresfield, 3212, Calcutta, 16/10, M M & Co.
2 Hall Moor, 2422, K'chi, 14/10, Hill Sons and Knox.
3 Bandra, 1877, P. Gulf, 15/10, M M & Co.
4 Vasna, 2043, Barrah 17/10, M M & Co.
6 Sikh, 3288, Cal. 15/10, T M & Co.
7 Gerada, 3218, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
8 Alavi, 2157, Aden 18/10, T M & Co.
9 Altai Maru, 4847, Kobe, 20/10, O S Kaisha.
10 & 11 Goalpara, 3216, N.F. 20/10, M M and Co.
14 Barjora, 1908, Busreh, 22/10, M M and Co.
15 Humayun, 2732, Maur, 15/10, T M and Co.
16 Karachi, 124, Malabar, 14/10, R Anaria & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chakrata, 3602, K'chi, NF, M M & Co.
B Sumatra Maru, 4272, Nagoya, 25/10, O S Kaisha.
C Benares 3509, Colombo 16/10, Graham's Trading Co.
R Kilindini, 129, Malabar, 14/10, M R & Co.
H Magwe, 90, NF, NF, Bhajekar & Khopkar.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.

Madala due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.

Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.

Naringa due about 15th December, Agent M M & Co.

Manora due about 5th January, Agent M M & Co.

Morvada due about 20th January, Agent M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macbride due about 15th October, Agen J F Co.

City of Harvard due about 16th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co

California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

City of Cairo due about 26th November, Agent K N Co.

City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Olympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

Clan Macbride due about 15th October, Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Madras due about 28th October, Agent J F and Co.

Vigo (not fixed), Agent J. F. Co.

Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Nordkyn due about 20th October, Agent L Edward and Co.

Reichenfels due about 30th October, Agent L Edward and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla due about 30th October, Agent Graham T Co.

Hemland due abou t18th November, Agent Graham T Co

Vinstra due about 7th December, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkirk due about 30th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Trieste due about 7th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Fiume due about 7th December, Agent Lloyd Trieste and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 31st October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Venice due about 15th October, F F Campbell Co.

City of Boston due about 30th October, Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Hankow due about 14th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Tamba Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Tokushima Maru due about 17th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Spunko Maru, due about 26th October, Agent O. S. Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 19th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 18th October, Agent M M Co.

Khandala due about 1st November, Agent M M Co.

Karoe due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 14.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—2000 cwts gingelly oil cakes, M Somji; 3 bales cotton waste, 40 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 200 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 100 bales cotton waste, Walmer and Co Ltd; 24 bales wool, M Mengalchand; 60 bales wool, V Oomersey; 20 bales wool, G Gumanmall; 165 bales wool, D Kundanmall; 18 bales empty cylinders, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd; 22 bales wool, Indian Trades Ltd Madras; 33 bales wool, Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd; 335 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—50 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 55 bales cotton fly, B Karsondas and Co; 2 bales wool, Indian Trades Ltd Madras.

S S Elysia for Philadelphia:—52 bales wool, Graham's Trading Co Ltd.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—21 bales kapock cotton, J A Beghie and Co Ltd.

S S Calodonia for London:—17 cases thymol (904 lbs) 3 drums cinamon oil (400 lbs), Thos. Cook and Son.

S S City of London for Dunkirk:—4000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Trehawke for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 87 casks wet salted goat skins, H M Edwards and Co; 160 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 150 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 387 bales cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams, Mathuradas Bros.

S S Trehawke for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Arjun Khimji and Co.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg:—10 bales cotton cut piece-goods, H B Ramji and Co; 2450 cwts tillseed oil cakes, 1250 cwts groundnut oil cake, L Ebramji.

S S Morwada for Havre:—937 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Jalapa for Philadelphia:—62 cwts pepper seed, 25 bales cotton waste, I A H Moosa Ltd; 103 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey Company.

S S Jalapa for New York:—200 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi.

S S Genova for Genoa:—55 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd.

S S Sado Maru for Shanghai:—10 cases butter (1120 lbs) The Continental Creamery and Dairy Farm.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—142 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 300 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 12 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

S S Sado Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Amersey and Sons.

S S Sado Maru for Nagoya:—8 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 14.

S S Genova for Genoa, Agents Marittima Italiana:—33 bales cotton piece-goods, 6 bales twine, 10 bales 525 cases cotton goods, 111 cases cotton and art silk goods, 50 cases vermouth, 79 cases cotton and woollen goods, 88 cases caps, 100 cases silk yarn, 20 cases hemp twine, 20 cases wine 20 cases buttons, 25 cases textile goods, 40 cases boot laces, 10 cases combs, 10 bales cotton yarn, 200 casks tiles, 1000 bags aimonds, 15 pieces marble slabs, 97 packages aniline colour, 30 packages tannings.

From Naples:—500 bags almonds, 13308 baskets potatoes, 4 bales cotton goods.

From Aden:—47 bundles alkali, 5 bales skins, 35 jottas starch, 40 jottas baithrus, 59 bags gum Arabic.

From Suez:—6 parcels specie.

S S Gharinda from Rangoon, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—12116 bags rice, 19 bags beans, 5473 bundles 80721 pieces teak scantlings, 809 pieces teak planks, 169 pieces teak squares, 172 pieces teak posts, 32 pieces teak squares ends, 41 tins sauce, 400 pieces sleepers, 100 cases cutch, 1634 cases candles, 150 casks lubricating oil.

From Tuticorin:—198 bales cotton, 214 bales cotton waste, 35 bales senna leaves, 10 bales cotton yarn, 650 cases cocoanut oil, 50 cases tea, 200 bundles mats, 430 bundles coir yarn, 250 kollies hooka shells, 25 bobbins copra, 318 bags 40 jottas cocoanuts, 16480 half bricks.

S S Varela from Basrah, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—500 bags 13338 baskets dates, 38 Nos. empty gas cylinders.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The depression has moved northward from Central India to west of United Provinces and has caused some heavy falls of rain particularly in Jaipur and submontane districts. It will probably move into Nepal to-day.

Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces, the Southeast Punjab, East Rajputana, Central India (West), and the East Central Provinces and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan and the North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma and Bengal.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Myitkyina Gorakhpur and Roorkee three inches, Bhabmaich two, Meerut four, Massoorce one, Dehra Dun and Hissar one and a half, Delhi two, Jaipur four and Neemuch two.

Forecast:—Decrease in Rajputana.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake shock of moderate severity at its origin about three hundred miles away has recorded on the Simla Seismograph at twentyone hours fortynine minutes last night.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, October 13

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m 2 p m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.797 inches
Temperature of Air	81.1 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.9 „
Dew Point	74.4 „
Relative humidity of Air	86% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	8.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	85.5 „
Minimum	77.4 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S, SSW, WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	229 miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	0.04 „
Do. do. year	51.79 „
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 14th Oct.	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean T.ms.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Oct.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tu.	14	...		28	6	14	5	49	17	8
		11	56	27	6		17	59	15	7
W.	15	0	34	28	8	15	6	22	18	1
		12	24	27	1		13	33	15	10
Th.	16	1	5	27	11	16	6	50	18	6
		12	50	26	6		18	55	16	3
F.	17	1	35	27	3	17	7	28	19	2
		13	15	25	10		19	17	16	11
Sat.	18	22	30	26	3	18	15	56	17	10
		10	22	27	7		4	5	17	9
Sun.	19	2	38	26	0	19	8	39	20	7
		14	8	24	5		20	32	18	4
M.	20	3	19	25	4	20	9	39	21	2
		14	58	23	8		21	12	19	2

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Oct. 15 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h. 17m.
Oct. 16 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h. 16m.
Oct. 17 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 33m. Sunset 6h. 16m.
Oct. 18 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 15m.
Oct. 19 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 14m.
Oct. 20 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 14m.
Oct. 21 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 34m. Sunset 6h. 13m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th October 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi has had 1.75in of rain, Hissar 1.46in and Ambala 0.19in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the southeast of the province and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the areas of rainfall. the minimum was generally above normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.36in of rain, Cawnpore 0.19in and Allahabad 0.70in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the east of the province and heavily clouded over the west. Moisture in the air is in defect at Cawnpore and generally in excess in the western districts. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was higher than usual at Agra and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.67in of rain, Jaipur 4.50in and Kotah 0.56in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over north Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Mount Abu and generally in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in east Rajputana; the minimum was above normal at Ajmer only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 2.22in of rain and Indore 0.25in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over Kathiawar and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal except in Cutch and south Gujarat where it was as usual; the minimum was above normal at Surat and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda has had 0.17in of rain and Raipur 0.19in. Skies are heavily clouded in the neighbourhood of Saugor and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jubbulpore and locally in excess elsewhere. Day temperature was below normal in the west of the division; night temperature was higher than usual at Chanda and lower at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.42in of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and at Ratnagiri moisture in the air is in excess. Temperature was almost normal except at the aforesaid station, where the maximum alone was lower than usual. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 85.5 deg. (3deg below normal) and the lowest 78.2 deg (1deg above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the south (Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was generally below normal in the division; the minimum was higher than usual at Nizamabad only.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay lies to-day over east Rajputana and has caused fairly widespread and locally heavy rain there and in Central India west, the east Punjab and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the southeast Punjab, the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India West and the east Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in the Konkan and on the north Madras coast. The chief amount, which remains to be mentioned, is 0.33in at Masulipatam.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decrease in Central India West.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 13th October 1924 issued from Simla.

The Bay depression has moved to Central India West. It is still well marked and has caused locally heavy rain in its neighbourhood. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana, Central India West and the west Central Provinces, and local in Assam, south Bengal, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Dibrugarh one and a half inches. Cuddalore three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF OCT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	9.16	5.03	+4.12
Rawalpindi	..	23.86	22.81	+1.05
Lahore	..	14.38	15.01	—0.63
Hissar	1.46	10.27	11.55	—1.28
Ambala	0.19	32.71	23.76	+8.95
Delhi	1.75	29.83	22.91	+6.92
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.36	28.01	24.17	+3.84
Mainpuri	..	...	...	...
Jhansi	..	38.99	33.62	+5.37
Cawnpore	0.19	44.76	32.97	+1179
Allahabad	0.70	38.03	35.45	+2.58
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	1.56	2.30	—0.80
Karachi	..	2.25	5.89	—3.64
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	0.67	32.43	18.47	+1396
Jaipur	4.50	40.01	21.87	+2414
Kotah	0.56	48.66	26.02	+2264
Mount Abu	..	65.83	58.09	+7.74
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	7.20	13.48	—6.28
Dwarka	..	3.84	12.64	—8.83
Veraval	..	15.42	17.57	—2.15
Rajkot	..	23.81	25.02	—1.21
Bhavnagar Para	..	16.74	19.93	—3.19
Gujarat—				
Surat	..	43.76	39.30	+4.46
Ahmedabad	0.06	24.21	27.60	—3.33
Deesa	..	29.90	23.50	+6.40
Central India West—				
Neemuch	2.22	35.11	27.39	+7.72
Indore	0.25	36.87	30.75	+6.12
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	..	66.48	60.34	+6.14
Saugor	..	38.80	41.72	—2.87
Hoshangabad	..	40.03	45.02	—4.99
Khandwa	..	30.98	27.22	+9.76
Akola	..	33.34	27.81	+5.53
Amraoti	..	27.5	29.03	—1.48
Nagpur	0.03	35.89	43.48	—7.59
Chanda	0.17	39.68	46.78	—7.20
Raipur	0.19	34.04	45.56	—1151
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	51.79	67.94	—1615
Ratnagiri	0.42	90.12	86.71	+3.41
Mormugao	0.09	87.85	87.24	+0.61
Karwar	..	115.71	111.35	+4.36
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	21.57	19.39	+2.18
Ahmednagar	..	19.01	18.60	+0.41
Poona	..	24.93	22.11	—0.59
Sholapur	0.01	21.01	23.59	—1.98
Bijapur	..	12.40	16.14	—3.74
Belgaum	..	44.20	41.34	+2.92
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	19.88	23.75	—3.87
Nizamabad (Indr.)	..	30.84	35.90	—5.06
Hyderabad	..	20.47	20.90	+0.57
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	124.16	110.24	+2392
Calicut	..	136.9	92.49	+4419
Cochin	..	132.01	78.35	+5366
Ceylon—				
Colombo	..	41.50	25.63	+1587
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	0.33	28.34	26.85	+1.49
Bellary	..	15.08	13.28	+1.80
Cuddapah	..	18.41	21.27	—2.86
Madras	..	23.69	19.29	+4.40
Bangalore	..	21.80	23.23	—1.43
Coimbatore	..	23.07	8.28	+1539
Trichinopoly	..	11.07	14.70	—3.63
Negapatam	..	8.45	12.81	—4.36

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 14th October 1924

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 16th October to 13th October, 1924	8002	6432	+1570
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 13th October 1924	36759	45328	—9069
Shipments for the bi-week from 10th October to 13th October, 1924.			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent	829	..	+829
China, Japan & Coast Ports	7234	10878	—3644
Total	8063	10378	—2815
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 13th October 1924			
United Kingdom	1110	20315	—19205
Continent	14128	66313	—52185
China	3100	8612	—5512
Japan	84745	41821	+42924
Coast Ports	2949*	2281	+668
Total	106032	139342	—33310
Afloat in harbour, Europe	374	18828	—18454
Afloat China, Japan & Coast Ports	6788	1849	—4939

*Including Nil bales for U. S. of America

AMERICAN COTTON CROP REPORT.

SHARP RISE IN PRICES.

The Bureau's estimate of the American cotton crop, based on reports as to its condition on the 16th of September was so much below expectations that the Liverpool market immediately advanced prices for October futures by more than a halfpenny per pound, says the "Manchester Guardian". Mr. Arno Pearse made a very good guess in a message he sent to the Spinners' Federation about a fortnight ago, but the American "prophets" were again rather wide of the mark. The Bureau's information has led it to report the average condition of the crop to be 55.4 per cent of a full one and to estimate the yield indicated at 149.2 lb. per acre, giving a total crop of 12,596.000 bales, exclusive of linters, which may be 700,000 bales. These figures compare with a condition of 59.3 on September 1, giving an indicated yield of 151.5 lb. per acre and a total of 12,787,000 bales, and with a condition of 64.9 on August 16, representing an indicated crop of 12,956,000 bales. The average guess of members of the New York Cotton Exchange was that the condition would be stated to be 56.8, or 1.4 more than it is, and nine private estimates averaged 57.5, indicating a crop of 13,015,000 bales. Mr. Arno Pearse's suggestion was that the crop indicated by the Bureau would be 12,500,000 bales, which was only 96,000 bales out

THE FIGURES EXAMINED.

The first thing that strikes one on examining the Bureau's report is that, like the last one, it shows a decline both in the condition of the crop and in the estimated yield, although the reduction in the latter this time is only 191,000 bales. It must be borne in mind that the par or full crop value has been progressively increased, being 269 lb. per acre for 100 per cent, as against 255 lb. on August 25 It is this, of course, which causes a decline of 3.9 per cent in the condition to represent so little actual cotton as 191.000 bales The present par value is lower than that which would presumably have been fixed if there had been a report to September 16 last year. but that does not matter much, as the difference is only fractional

There are sure, however, to be differences of opinion as to the condition figure. This has been an exceptionally favourable season as regards boll weevil infestation, but it is not clear that the Bureau has made full allowance for that fact. In September, 1922, the Bureau estimated the weevil damage in the 1921-22 season at 6,277,000 bales, or 34 per cent, as against 20 per cent in 1920. The damage this season must have been millions of bales less than in 1921, and the area under cotton has been much larger, the total being 40,403,000 acres, as against 26,519,000 in 1921. It is true that the condition at the end of September, 1921, was as low as 42.3, and that the crop indicated was only stated to be 6,537,000 bales, but it is not easy to believe that this year's comparative immunity from the weevil and an increase of 50 per cent in the acreage are only worth 6,000,000 extra bales. Allowance must be made, of course, for the drought in Texas, but the condition there has only dropped from 55 to 52 per cent since the last report. and the ginnings have increased from 631,000 to 1,477,000 bales. Texas ginnings to September 25, 1923—nine days later than the present report—were 2,185,219 bales, but in 1922 they were only 1,765,032, and those seasons may have been earlier than the present one.

THE OUTLOOK.

The crop is not yet safe from danger, and the amount of the top-crop cannot be estimated, but it is pretty safe to say that the yield is almost certain to reach 13,000,000 bales, including linters, and it may be more.

As regards prices, yesterday's advance is not unlikely to prove a mere flash in the pan. Messrs. E. B. Norman and Co., of New Orleans, in their circular of September 6, say: "In spite of the tendency to reduce crop estimates, we anticipate lower prices, as bearish factors outweigh bullish ones. We think it unreasonable to expect the market to hold its present level under the peak movement of a generous crop, hedge selling, absence of inquiries for forward deliveries of raw cotton, hand-to-mouth buying of goods, and hesitancy in general business.' Some other good judges have pointed out that', although cotton markets look ahead, they are largely influenced by the supplies on the spot, and that when large shipments begin to arrive they will affect values substantially.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION

LEAFIELD, Oct. 13.

The eighteenth annual international motor exhibition will be opened at Olympic next Friday. Cars thoroughly representing the types popular in France, Belgium, Italy Holland and America will be there as well as British products. It is claimed that British exhibits will demonstrate that a British car in price and efficiency is at least equal to a foreign car. Something like three hundred and forty types of British cars and chasis will be shown. The prices will range from £145 to over £2,000 and models will vary from the very economical two and four seater of seven horse power to famous cars of 40 to 50 horse-power. Between these limits there will be intermediate classes to satisfy everybody. The line of British progress will be more definitely marked than last year. This exhibition will see almost the universal adoption of low-pressure tyres for light and high cars giving greater travel comfort front wheel brakes, giving safety and better deceleration, infinitely better suspend system through wider incorporation of shock absorbers on the front and rear axles, lighter chasis and bodies, improved steering engines developing greater brake horse-power and much better all weather equipments.—(B. O.W.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5, 31/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 602.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 662.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 652.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs 116½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 164.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236¼.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 299.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.49 3/8.
London—Paris Frcs 85.55.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.30.
London—Brussels Frcs 93.30.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/16
Bank demand	1/5 29/32
D s. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/32
Fcs. Demand	
American Dollars	299
Hongkong Dollars	164
Shanghai	236 1/2
Japan	116
Singapore	158

Market Steady

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Rentes 3 per cent 51½
Bar Silver Spot 35 3/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35 3/8
Closing tone of silver:—China selling, speculators bought. Uncertain.
Discount, Bank of England rate 4.
Interest day to day loans 2½
Interest 7 days market loans 2½ per cent since 5-7-23.
Telegraphic transfers 1/5 31/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4-12-2. Quiet.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 13.

Christiania 31.50
Stockholm 16.86.
Amsterdam 11.45
Switzerland 23.40.

New York, Oct. 13.

Demand Bills closed.

London, Oct. 13.

Exchange on London in Paris 8620.
Exchange on London in Germany. 18,880,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 10267.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 13.

Discount Bank Bills 3m/st. 3¾.
Indian Bank Bills 6 ms/t 4.
Fine Trade Bills 3ms/t 4½
Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4¾
5 per cent Rentes 2? 3/8.

STOCKS.

London, Oct. 13.

Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £887/8 plus 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £91½ plus 1/8
War loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £102½ plus 1/16
Conversion Loan £7715/16 plus 3/16
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £101½ no change.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £108½ no change.
Consols 2½ p.c. 57 1/8 no change.
Rupee paper 3½ p.c. 48 nominal no change.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling loan 65 plus1/8
Govt. securities 3 p.c. 55 no change

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/1.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/12.
Bar gold ready Rs. 23/0/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/0/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/1/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/9.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/9.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/14.

London, Oct. 13.

Bar gold ready s. 92.2.
Silver ready d. 35/6.
Silver forward d. 35/6.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. China sold. Continent bought Market closed with buyers at the rate.

GOLD.

Bombay, October 14.

Ready:—23-1-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Asho	23-2-9	23-0-9		23-0-9
Kartak	23-3-6	23-2-0		23-2-0

Deji Mandi.
Kartak 0—8—0
Magsur 0—11—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, October 14.

Ready:—79-10-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	79-9-0			79-9-0
Kartak	79-15-0			79-15-0

Deji Mandi
Kartak 1—2—0
Magsur 1—10—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 61/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 14.

New York market was closed yesterday. Liverpool has been reported 20 to 26 points lower. The market declined on hedge and general selling.

Owing to a further decline in Liverpool market the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 469, i.e., Rs. 4 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening of the session several Commission Houses and one Indore operator were free sellers and the values dropped to Rs. 465½. At about this level one Japanese House and prominent Shroffs bought and the market recovered to Rs. 468½ and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 467½. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 468 and going up to Rs. 469 on buying by a Japan House closed at Rs. 468½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 448 and going up by a rupee declined to Rs. 447½ on general selling. Around this level Bull operators were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 449½ the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 449. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 441 and declining to Rs. 440 recovered to Rs. 442 on Shroffs buying and the rate at 4 p.m. remained Rs. 440. F. G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted Rs. 403.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday and the demand was moderate. About 1,500 bales only are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, October 14.

Fully Good Broach April-May	468 1/2
„ Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	404
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	450 1/2
Fine Oomra March	442

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, October 14.

Fully Good Broach April-May	470
„ „ Bengal Dec.-January	404
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	450
„ „ March	442

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS, PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

New York Market 13th October was closed.
Liverpool Market 13th October 1924.

Previous Close, Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a. m	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.68 Oct			13.42	—26
13 45 Jan.	13.23—22	13.19—26	13.19	—26
13.47 Mar.	13.25—22	13.23—24	13.24	—23
13.48 May.			13.26	—22
13.33 July.			13.13	—20
Egyptian				
21.20 Nov.			20.84	—26
19.95 Jan			19 69	—26

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) No precipitation. Temperatures slightly above normal. Very favourable. Forecast:—Entire belt generally fair.

(2) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 100,000.

(3) Small market. Hedge selling and general selling. Trade fixing call sales. Some buying by trade. American cross rate on Saturday 4.49; on Monday 4.49 1/2.

(4) Our travelling man wires from Texas—"Boll-weevil are now increasing fast and destroying small bolls and squares. Think 55 per cent to 60 per cent Texas crop was ginned by 1st October."

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

Future Delivery prices:—

Oct.	13.48—.20
Dec.	13.20—.23
Jan.	13.25—.26
Mar.	13.30—.17
May	13.31—.17
July	13.14—.17
October	12.42—.14

EGYPTIANS—

November	20.80—.40
January	19.65—.30
March	19.10—.30

6 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/6.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 103/4.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1527 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1420, India 78, Central Bank 23/10 and Eastern 76 xd.

London, Oct. 13.

Hongkong Banks 136
Chartered Bank £20
National Bank £441/8
P. and O. Bank £6 ex-Dvd.
Eastern Bank £20¾

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 470, Bombay Cotton 505, By-Cotton 803/12, Bradbury 550 Century 392/8 Cent. India 560, Colaba Land 177/8, Coorla 190, Crescent 252/8, Dawn 685, Edw. Sassoon 191/4, Fazulbhoy 910, Globe 70, Gokak 108 Ind. Bleaching 216/4, Ind. Malwa 410, Kastoorchand 180, Khatao 225, Kohinoor 1395, Luxmi Cotton 4550 xd, Madhowji 326/4 Mathuradas 260, M. Petit 2850, Morarji 3000, New Great 410, New City 350, Pabani 372/8. Pearls 576/4, Phoenix 540, Simplex 288/12 Swan 1020, Swadeshi 595, Tata Mill 220, and Vishnu Cotton 1630 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 185, Andhra Valley 380, B. Burma 316/4, B. Burma N. I. 71/4, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/9, Bombay Tramway 90, Bombay Steam 70, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni Ord. 65 xd, Katni Defd. 185, New India 13/8, Shivrajpur 42/4, Tata Iron Ord. 10/12, Tata Iron Defd. 43/12, Tata Hydro 705 and Scindia Steam 8/7.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

M.G. Bengal "Good"	11.05
M.G., "Fully Good"	11.45
M.G., Bengal "Fine"	11.85
No. 1 Oomra "Good"	11.25
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	11.75
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	12.25
M.G. Broach, "Good"	11.70
M.G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.10
M.G. Broach, "Fine"	12.50
M.G. Scinde, "Good"	10.95
M.G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	11.35
M.G. Scinde, "Fine"	11.75

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

October	13.42—.26
November	13.26—.24
December	13.17—.26
January	13.19—.26
February	13.21—.25
March	13.24—.23
April	13.24—.23
May	13.26—.22
June	13.19—.20
July	13.13—.20
August	12.92—.19
September	12.68—.13
October	12.43—.13

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 13.

October	22.69—.36
November	20.84—.36
December	20.19—.26
January	19.69—.26
February	19.46—.19
March	19.24—.16
April	19.14—.16
May	18.99—.16
June	18.89—.19
July	18.74—.16

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 13.

Karachi Barley Oct/Nov. unsellers 46/3

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 61 5/8
Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. sellers 62 7 1/2
Tone.—Agentine Wheat was weak but closed firmer
Australian Oct/Nov. sellers 65/6
Choice White Karachi Oct/Nov. value 62/6
Soft Red Karachi Oct/Nov value 61/6
Tone:—Was easier but closed steadier
Cargo, Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. 61/6
Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Jan/Feb. 62/9
Parcels, Bushalian Dec/Jan. sellers, easier 63
Parcels, Choice White Karachi paid for Dec/Jan. shipment 62/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, October 14.
(6-30 p m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	8 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	8 3 0
Wheat Karachi Bangia	50 0 0	8 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Etawa	12 12 0	13 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 8 0	14 1 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 4 0	13 12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	82 0 0	16 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	78 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Black	73 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	79 0 0	
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 10 0
Barley	48 0 0	6 14 0
Castorseed	82 0 0	16 8 0

Cotton Seeds Ready

Delivery	42 0 0	6 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 3 0	
Linseed, May	13 15 6	
Groundnuts D-J	71 12 0	
Gvjarat Caster Seed Asho		
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec.-Jan.	16 8 0	
Cotton Seed Dec.-Jan.	5 14 0	
Gvjarat Caster Seed Visakh	68 11 0	

METALS.

London, Oct. 13.

English best Selected Copper 65 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. 62 1/2
Copper Braziers 82 1/2
Yellow Metal 7 /8
Hard Spelter 28
Corrugated Sheets £18 7
Tin Block £246 1/2

BRASS.

Bombay, October 14.

	Per md.	Rs	a.	p.
Brass English	3/4	59	0	0
Do	1	60	8	0
Do	1 1/4	60	8	0
Do	1 1/2	60	8	0
Do	1 3/4	60	8	0
Do	2	60	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, October 14.

	Per md.	Rs.	a	p
Copper, English	3/4	64	4	0
Copper	1	64	4	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	4	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	66	8	0
Copper	1 3-4	66	8	0
Copper	2	66	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	6	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass. Metal 3-4 to 1		58	8	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	8	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	4	0
American Copper 3-4				
„ „ „ to 1				
„ „ „ 1 1/4		66	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 14

	per lb.	Rs. a. p
Kilachand No.	14 1/2	0 15 3
Kilachand No.	20 1/2	1 1 6
Currimbhai No.	12 1/2	0 14 9
Elphinstone No.	12 1/2	0 15 0
David No.	10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji No.	10 1/2	0 14 6
Trikamdas No.	10 1/2	0 14 9
Sattara No.	10 1/4	0 15 0
Shapurji No.	6 1/2	0 12 0
Light-house No.	6 1/2	0 11 9
Japan No.	40—1	1 8 6
„ No.	42—2	1 10 6
„ No	20	1 2 0
„ No	32	1 6 0

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 14 (5 p.m.).

Ready prices for Java Sugar have improved by 4 annas per cwt. with very good purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 13,000 bags showing a very satisfactory record of off-take.

Our Forward market has also shown an improving tendency by evidencing a rise of 2 to 4d. per cwt. in Java and of 4 to 6d. per cwt. in Beet Sugar prices, Mauritius Crystal Sugar prices remaining unaltered.

The market on the whole has ruled steady.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 19/3 per cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 14/2 per cwt.
Shipment September Sh. 20/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October-December, Sh. 21/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December, Sh. 20/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December, Sh. 21 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 18/7 per cwt.
Shipment September, Sh. 20 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment October-November-December, Sh 20/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 13.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Oct/Nov. sellers 24 3/8.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—Quiet prices rather easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Months Oct/Dec. sellers 43 3/8
Raw Linseed Oil Buyers. etc Oct/Dec, sellers 43 3/8

Lonndon, Oct. 13.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was very quiet and closed at £21 7/8 for Oct/Nov. Cottonseed Bombay was firm and closed at Castorseed Bombay was quiet and closed at £30 3/4 quoted for Oct/Nov.

London, Oct. 13.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Sep/Oct. shipment to Hull at £21 3/4 and for Jan/Feb. shipment at £21 3/8. In Rapeseed Toria for Oct/Nov. shipment to Stamburg at £24 1/2. Disc Cottonseed Egyptian Sakellaridis for Oct/Dec. shipment of £14.
Linseed:—Steady
Cottonseed:—Quiet
Linseed Oil:—Steady
Wheat.—Firm
Rice:—Steady

RAPESEEDS.

Lonndon, Oct. 13.

Ferozepore Real Bold Oct/Nov. sellers £23 3/4
Toria Oct/Nov. paid £24 1/8
Brown Cawnpore Oct/Nov. sellers £23 1/2
Tone:—Firm but quiet.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 13.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Nov/Dec. firmer 16 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot October 16
Tone.—Firm and dearer due to higher New York price s and American buying orders—There was fair business.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, October 14.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	470		470
Bombay Cotton	570		565
Bombay Dyeing	805- 795-801-4	800-6-4-810	7-8-10-803-12
Century	392-8-95	398-12	97-8-393-12
Nagpur	560-57-8	30-561-4	65-560
Colaba	176-4	177 8	177-8
Crescent	260	260	252-8
Indore	405-1-4-3-12	2-8-7-8-408-12	7-8-410
Kohinoor	1395		1395
New Great	407-8-28-12-8	5-12-8-417-8	15-18-12-410
Pearl	580-70-73-12	75-80-583-12	80-87-8-576-4
Phœnix	535		530
Bharucha	112-8		111-4
Simplex	286-4-82-8-87-8	85-90-293-12	90-95-287-8
Swan ex-divi.	1020		1020
Swadesh ex-divi.	590-92-8	90-597-8	90-97-8-595
Pabni	370		372-8
Fazal	917-8 15-10	12-8-15-917-8	910
Mathuradas	260		260
Tata Mill	210		220
Globe	71-4		70
Mysore	117-8		117-8
Madhavji	322 8-17-8-25	20-25-328-12	30-326-4
Finlay ex-divi.	770		770
Gokak	110		108-12
Edward Sassoon	191-4		191-4
Meyer Sassoon	137-8		135
Alcock	187-8-80		185
Bombay Burma Old	317-8		316-4
Bombay Elec. Tram	90-10		90
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	70		67-8
Bundi Cement	10-8		10-8
Central E. Mining	27-12		27-8
Indian Cement	50		50
Tata Steel Ordy.	10-8		10-12
Tata Steel Defd.	40-42-8	42-8	43-12

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association)

Bombay, October 14

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 9
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Hindustan per lb.	1 7 9
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Textile per lb.	1 7 6
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 0
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 7 3
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth X Quality—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 7 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 6 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 0
Diamond Chula per lb.	1 5 0
Pabelwan per lb.	1 5 0
Salita.—	
Pobaney per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 7 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 7 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 0
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	8 9 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 10 0
Hindustan per piece	7 4 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 12 0
Bombay United per piece	7 12 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Racheal	7 0 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	12 2 0
Hindustan	12 6 0

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 7 p. m. on 13th October, 1924.

Cotton	29 1 Bales
Wheat	10290 Cwts.
Linseed	12146 „
Rapeseed etc.	6491 „
Gingellyseed	10440 „
Poppyseed	1367 „
Groundnuts	1309 „
Castorseed	3269 „
Rice	12891 „
Myrabollams	450 „
Cottonseed	12216 „
Mowraseed	728 „
Gram	1464 „
Juwar	447 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	2:26 „
Bajri	1349 „
Coal	253 Tons

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting re Rent Act, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, 6-30 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

B.Com. Exam. Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 16.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Meeting re Bombay Municipal Retrenchment, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-15 p.m., Mr. J. K. Mehta to preside.

FRIDAY, October 17.

The s. s. "Dongola" with English mails due at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 18.

The s. s. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Council of the above Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. in the Congress Office.

MR. MATHURADAS VUSSONJI.

Mr. Mathuradas Vussonji, the well-known Gujarati merchant, will return from Europe this week. He travels by the s.s. Cracovia which will reach at Ballard Pier on Saturday at 7 a.m.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS OF A TEMPLE.

At the Goculdas Tejpal Shree Laxminarayan Temple at Gowalia Tank Road, fire-works will be let off to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. in celebration of its anniversary. All are invited to witness the scene.

PUBLIC MEETING ON MUNICIPAL RETRENCHMENT.

A public meeting on Sir Vishveshwaraya's report on Bombay Municipal retrenchment will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Reform Association at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. J. K. Mehta will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s. s. "Genoa" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. to-day (Wednesday).

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s. s. "Homayun" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 17th instant, instead of to-day (Wednesday) as previously notified.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s. s. "Macbride" left Suez on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Mongolia" arrived London on Monday, the 13th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day.

RADIO CLUB PROGRAMME.

The following programme of Indian music provided by Prof. Prabhashankar Nipanikar will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) at 6-45 p.m. Call sign 2 F. V. Wave length 387 metres:—

(1) Prof. P. Nipanikar—Rag: Durga "Balama Jage"; (2) Mr. Kalbag—Rag: Bhoop Flute Solo; (3) Prof. P. Nipanikar—Rag: Gaval "Lathafse Bage Jahame"; (4) Mr. Kalbag—Rag: Poorvi Harmonium Solo; (5) Prof. P. Nipanikar—Rag: Tumri "Zara Bolo Savarinya"; (6) Mr. Kalbag—Rag: Hansa Dhwani Flute Solo; (7) Prof. P. Nipanikar—Rag: Bhairavi "Nahukalhi Gavanuva"; Harmonium accompanist—Mr. Ganesh; Tabla by Mr. Manjunathrao.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following is the statement of health of Bombay during the 41st week of 1924, i.e., the week ended 11th October, 1924:—

The total mortality 804 was 43 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 33.72. The mortality for the 41st week of 1923 was 676 and death-rate 28.81 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 856 and death-rate 40.05.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 279 as against 2 and 271 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 295 were among infants under one year of age; 13 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 4 attacks and 3 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and no death. The number of live-births registered during the week was 463 as against 479 for the 41st week of 1923 and 454 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

MONDAY'S RETURNS.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 13th October to 6 a.m. of 14th October:—

Small-pox nil; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza 1 attack and 1 death; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 125. Total mortality this day last year was 88.

VICTORIA OWNERS AND DRIVERS' MEETING.

On Friday night a public meeting of the Victoria owners and drivers of Bombay was held in the Omar Jamall's Stables at Byculla when the president of their Union Mr. Jhabvela occupied the chair. Over two thousand Mahomedan and other owners and drivers was present.

The following resolutions were moved by Mr. Jhabvala, the Chairman, and unanimously adopted:—

That this meeting of the owners and drivers of Bombay held under the auspices of Victoria Owners' and Drivers' Union respectfully conveys its heartfelt thanks to those persons who received their deputations and expressed heir sympathy with them and ardently hopes that the same sympathy will be shown by them towards the Union in future.

That this meeting calls upon the drivers and owners, who have not yet joined the same to become members thereof so that the Union with increased strength might be able to fight their cause successfully.

That this meeting after recording their regret at the apathy and indifference shown by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay towards the Union by not receiving their deputation hitherto does hereby request him that as the Union has increased its membership and has thus become more representative, he should to receive their deputation at an early date and give them an opportunity to place their grievances before him for his kind consideration.

EXPERIMENT OF BROADCASTING CONCERT.

BOMBAY CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday night, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. The attendance was very meagre, and a quorum could only be got after waiting for half-an-hour. Most of the items discussed were of a non-controversial nature and owing to the small attendance much business was gone through without any discussion worth mentioning. The Commissioner announced that on Saturday next at 6-30 p.m. the first broadcasting experiment would take place in the Victoria Garden when a concert would be broadcasted through loud speakers. If the experiment succeeded, he said, it would be possible to give concerts at many places without much cost to the Corporation.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee:

"After some discussion the Schools Committee came to the conclusion that at present there is no necessity of requesting Government to start a training college in Bombay for the training of teachers for schools in Bombay city. The obligation to make adequate arrangements for the training of teachers rests on Government and in case free and compulsory primary education is introduced in Bombay city, Government will be requested to make provision for admission into their existing training colleges more numbers of our teachers than they do at present."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that the letter be recorded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner regarding a Town Band. He stated that the Corporation "have the power to maintain a Town Band if they so desire. The question however is whether they would be well advised to do so. I do not think so, as I consider the present arrangements quite satisfactory. The Municipality at present spends about Rs. 14,000 per annum and gives about 140 performances, while the organisation of a Town Band would require an initial expenditure of Rs. 20,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 50,000 per annum for its maintenance. On the other hand, the developments of wireless broadcasting are such as to be likely to make it possible for us in the near future to have daily broadcast concerts at all the Municipal Bandstands at a comparatively small cost."

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved that the letter be recorded.

The Commissioner stated that on Saturday next at 6-30 p.m. they were trying to arrange to broadcast a concert by means of loud speakers. If they succeeded in that experiment they would be able to give concerts at half-a-dozen places simultaneously at a trifling cost.

The motion was agreed to.

CHLORINATING TANSA LAKE WATER.

On the motion of Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram the Corporation agreed to chlorinate the water supply from the Vehar and Tulsi lakes at a cost of Rs. 62,250, with suitable recurring expenditure every year. It was also resolved to spend Rs. 173,379 out of capital and Rs. 238,081 (to be met out of revenue) for chlorinating the water from the Tansa Lake. In his report the Commissioner wrote that under "this scheme it is proposed to build a small masonry tank, say 10 feet square and 4 feet deep alongside the 72" Mains at any convenient site near Powai and discharge into it about 20,000 gallons per hour from the steel mains. To this will be added the liquid chlorine necessary to sterilise the whole water passing to Bombay through the mains; the quantity being regulated by frequent tests and experiments. The water so chlorinated (which will ordinarily be a dilution of about 1 in 8,000) will then gravitate along a masonry though furnished with baffle plates (to make a thoroughly mixed solution) to a terminal tank also about 10 feet square. Thence the highly chlorinated water will be pumped back into the 72" mains where it will mix with the water passing along to Bombay, but will already be adequately diluted to avoid serious danger to the mains. The chlorinators and small kerosine driven pumping plants will be in duplicate."

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next 3-40 p.m.

CRIMINAL TRIBES IN BOMBAY.

QUESTION OF SITE FOR CAMP.

A meeting of the City Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday, Mr. R. H. A. Delves presiding, when consideration was given to the question of a site for camp for criminal tribes in Bombay. In his minute the chairman wrote:

The Trustees have probably noticed that from time to time gangs of squatters have settled on portions of the Dadar-Matunga, Sewri-Wadala and Worli Estates. Efforts have been made to drive them off but with no permanent results as when ejected from one place they settle on another. They are mainly Mang-garudis and have been notified as a criminal tribe. The Criminal Tribes settlement Officer has been in communication with me regarding a proposal made by the Wesleyan Mission and the American Mahratti Mission to erect camps for them in a locality where they would be some distance from residential dwellings. In all there would be about 2,000 squatters to be provided for and the idea is to provide them with a proper water supply and latrine accommodation. The only site available for this purpose is the land in Dharavi which was filled in for the Development Directorate. The Municipal Commissioner and the Commissioner of Police have informed me that they would have no objection to camps being erected there and I therefore suggest that the land should be placed at the disposal of the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer at a nominal rent on condition that he vacates it on three months notice and that he supplies water and latrine accommodation to the satisfaction of the Municipal Commissioner. I attach hereto a note by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer on the question.

The Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar, wrote in his letter: It would perhaps be as well if I explained the position. The Manggarudis in Bombay City have been notified as a Criminal Tribes. Their number is fluctuating, but is between 2,000 and 3,000. Most as you are aware are squatting in various open places in the City. The policy in dealing with them is to remove the most criminal to a settlement at Ambernath. Those removed will be however the minority. The majority of them will be left in Bombay City on probation and their conduct watched by probation officers. Two Mission Societies, the Wesleyan Society and the American Mahratti Mission have been working amongst them. Hence Rev. Rahator, and Rev. Dongre will work as probation Officers. They will try and assist these people to find work and to get their children into school and will keep us informed as to their progress. These probation Officers will be paid a nominal sum (Re. 1 per head per annum) from Government Funds towards their expenses. Those Manggarudis who do not wish to be under these gentlemen will be placed on probation under a Government Officer. I should be glad if you can allot the site as requested in the present letter, and would like to know the terms. It will be seen that this makes the second application the other being from Rev. Rahator. His site would have to be separate. I do not mind if the two sites are adjacent or in different places. If both applications are granted then practically all the Manggarudis of the City will be accommodated on the sites you allot, or in Development chawls and the trouble you have had from these people squatting on your valuable sites will disappear. I presume that the probable period of occupancy will be sufficiently long to make it worth our while putting up a school of a substantial though removable type on each of the two plots allotted.

The proposals were sanctioned.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

CONVICTED OF HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Sub-Inspector S. B. Savant put up Ghemra Rama on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday.

The facts of the case were that the house of one Narayandas Jamnadas was broken open on the 7th July, and clothes such as saries, shirts and coats of the value of Rs. 443 were stolen. Police Constable No. 2287 B who was deputed on certain investigations to Palanpur State found part of the clothes of the complainant in the house of the accused. The accused was arrested by the State police and was brought down to Bombay.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he purchased the articles in question from another man.

His Worship on evidence convicted the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

There was another charge against the accused of house-breaking and theft of clothes worth Rs. 117. The accused was found guilty and convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE SIR CURRIMBHOY

MILL OWNERS' ASSOCIATIONS' CONDOLENCE.

At the regular fortnightly meeting of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on the 13th October 1924, the Chairman of the Association, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, before proceeding with the ordinary business of the meeting referred to the death of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., in the following words:—

I am sure I am voicing the sentiments of all the gentlemen present when I say that before proceeding with our usual business, we should put on record our sense of deep regret at the passing away of a doyen of the mill industry, a merchant prince, and a great philanthropist—I refer to the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. Being a man of a very quiet and retiring disposition he did not interfere generally in politics and public affairs, and was not personally connected with our Association, still his name will always occupy a high and illustrious position in the annals of our Association as the head of a firm which controlled the largest group of mills in Bombay, and which has furnished to our Association two of its most distinguished Chairman—I mean Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and the late Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy. I need not take up your time by recounting Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim's great services to our city and our country which are well-known to you and which brought him the high and well merited distinction of a Baronetcy. We sincerely sympathise with our esteemed colleague, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, and offer our condolence to him, his brother Sir Mahomedbhoy and their family and firm. I now beg to move:—

"That the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association hereby place on record their profound sense of regret at the death of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart. His great business acumen, foresight and sagacity have left an indelible mark on this country's trade and commerce in general and the mill industry in particular. He will always rank as one of Bombay's greatest philanthropists and the Committee of this Association tender their sincere condolences to Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and their family and the firm of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., in their great loss."

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, Kt., seconded the motion.

UNITY DAY AT BARAMATI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARAMATI, Oct. 9.

A large public meeting was held on the open ground near the historic temple of Sidheshwar on the 8th in the evening in pursuance of the resolution of the Unity Conference to express the feeling of great joy for the successful passing of Mahatmaji through the very heavy ordeal of 21 days' fast and to offer prayers to God. Mr. Ramchand Malukchand, the Nagarsheth of Baramati and president of the local Municipality, was in the chair. In a short and pithy speech he told his hearers that all should follow their religion with a spirit of tolerance for others, behave as good citizens so far as public duties were concerned and repose confidence in one another. Mr. Kavatheker, the Municipal Secretary, then sang the poems composed by poet Krisna Shukla for the occasion and the meeting in its first resolution gave its approval to the resolution passed by the Unity Conference respecting Hindu Moslem Unity. Mr. Karve of the local bar gave an account of the Conference and Messrs. Dhole and Balumiya spoke in support of the resolution. The second resolution related to offering prayers to God for Mahatmaji and was very cheerfully passed the whole meeting standing. The meeting was then dispersed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

A proposal was made at night by the Nagarsheth to the leading merchants of the town to celebrate the occasion of Mahatmaji's breaking of fast by feeding the poor of all communities and was readily accepted. A sum of Rs. 500 was soon collected and about five to six thousand people gladly took Mahatmaji's Prasad. The Muslim brothers were also fed out of the subscriptions. The Mahomedans offered public prayers in the Musjid and all schools were closed on the day.

The balance of gold standard reserve on 30th September 1924 in England amounted to pound 40,000,000 and was held in the following form:—Cash at the Bank of England £818, British Government Securities (value as on 30th September last) £39,999,182.—(A. P.)

PROVISION OF RESIDENCE TO FLOOD-STRICKEN.

GOVT OF MYSORE DONATES RS. 50,00

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 14.

The Government of Mysore have sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for the purpose of acquisition of the laying out of new village sites to be provided to persons whose houses were damaged by recent floods.

SITUATION AT ALLAHABAD.

39 ARRESTS MADE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

In connection with the Allahabad communal disturbances, 39 arrests were made during the last two days. One more injured is reported to have died in the hospital, and the condition of the two others is said to be precarious. The Curfew order has been withdrawn, but police patrols continue.

FRACAS AT SAIDAPET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

A fracas occurred at the Saidapet railway station, last night, between Mahomedan passengers proceeding to Pallavaram to attend the celebrations of the Prophet's birthday and Hindus of Saidapet. The trouble arose as a result of some passengers pelting stones at people standing on the station platform and level-crossings at Saidapet. The disturbances ended only with the arrival of the police and firing of shots in the air.

SAIDAPET FRACAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

The "Hindu" publishes the following particulars regarding the fracas at Saidapet on Sunday night. The trouble arose from the activities of mischievous elements among Muslim pilgrims travelling from Egmore to Pallavaram. The trains being mainly shuttle ones, and there being not much traffic on Sundays in this suburban section, the Muslims bound for Pallavaram became the exclusive occupants and this circumstance is said to have lent the holiday makers an opportunity of giving free vent to their merry making intentions. The game started at first in pulling the alarm chains in the carriages and in that way stopping the trains on the way. Stone were collected and made use of in pelting at on-lookers at wayside stations. Saidapet being the only crowded station on Madras Pallavaram section it was subjected to greater violence.

RANGOON POLICE CONDUCT DISAPPROVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 14.

At the annual general meeting of the Rangoon Young Mens Buddhist Association, presided over by Dr. Ba Yin, President of the Rangoon Corporation, a resolution was adopted expressing disapproval at the attitude of the crowd at Fytche Square on the 8th instant following the imprisonment of Rev. Ottama in disobeying, in the first instance, the orders of the authorities to disperse and at the conduct of the police in employing physical force on the Pongyis and others "who were dispersing and who offered no physical opposition thereby causing serious injury to many and the reported death of one Pongyi."

Another resolution was adopted urging on Government to appoint a mixed committee to enquire into the conduct of the police in connection with the recent incidents in the riots at Rangoon and Mandalay.

BAN ON MEETINGS IN THARRAWADDY DIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 13.

The District Magistrate of Tharrawaddy has prohibited all political meetings in the district without special permission.

MADRAS AHMADIYA MUSLIMS' CONDEMNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct 14.

The Ahmadiya Muslims of Madras at a meeting passed resolutions recording an indignant condemnation and disapproval of the conduct of the courts of Kabul in carrying out "the barbarous and cruel" sentence of stoning to death Maulvi Nyamatullah Khan in contravention of all assurances of religious toleration given by the present Amir and his Government and characterising the act of a flagrant violation of the holy Quaran and the elementary principle of liberty of conscience.

MOTOR ACCIDENT NEAR CALICUT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

Twenty passengers sustained serious injuries yesterday in a motor bus accident near Calicut. The bus was returning from Moppadi Hill station when it struck against the bridge over the culvert and tumbled into the deep pit below.

H. E. the Governor of Madras is now camping at Thekkadi shooting camp en route to Malabar. News has been received here that His Excellency bagged a large tusker in a cluster of bamboo not far from the camp.—(A. P.)

MORE LISTENING-IN.

RADIO WONDERS CONTINUE IN BOMBAY.

That the reception in Bombay of the Wireless programme broadcast by the Chelmsford Station 5 X X England on Saturday morning was not a freak is clearly proved from the fact that Mr. W H. Smith of Messrs. Walter Rogers and Coy., 1 Tamarind Lane, residing at 156 Mothbai Street has continued to hear the broadcasted programme on his three vale set. He explains that on Sunday morning and yesterday morning clouds were to be seen hanging about and that atmospheric conditions and Bombay Radio Transmissions were very troublesome and that occasional fading took place.

On Saturday night the music was good and he could trace the programme from its beginning at 8 p.m. to 12 mid-night, G.M.T. The music from the Savoy Hotel, London, between 10 and 12 G.M.T. and 3-30 and 5-30 I.S.T., was particularly distinct and that he never heard a switching off any more distinctly than he heard the switch off at 5, XX, on Saturday night or Sunday morning in India.

Yesterday morning's programme consisted of Church Service and two of the Hymns, of which the words could be heard quite distinctly, "Phraise the Lord for he has spoken" and "Abide with me, fast falls the eventide". He tells us that the organ accompaniment was delightful to hear.

Mr. Smith is of the opinion that a good four valve set with an efficient outdoor aerial and earthing system should give a very satisfactory rendering, provided the circuits are tuned. Four pairs of phones were provided on his thrte-Valbe set for yesterday mornin'g programmes and he says that if any other seriously interested person were to come along he would put in more phones for them.

The rest of the programme was of some splendid singing Sopranno and Contralto by ladies, whose names he did not get quite distinctly, and also Tenor and Baritone Solo with Piano and sometimes Orchestral accompaniment. A fine Cello Solo came through, he says, and to the heart of the lover of music it was as a tonic. At 3-32, the clock-striking was again heard—but speech was indistinct, in account of atmospherics. The closing down of yesterday's morning programme was at about 4-20.

Mr. Smith also explains that all the programme through and without interference the carriers wave from 5XX could be distinctly heard and picked up. He thinks it would be a good and practical thing for the Radio Club, of which he is a member, to get in touch with 5XX, requesting them to make special efforts for India's sake, as he believes that 5XX is not yet using all the power at its commend.

Mr. Smith is willing to give any assistance he can to really interested parties. He tells us that before very long he thinks he will be able to establish connection with certain amateurs in England on Morse on the 100 Watts allowed by the Government of India. He would gladly fall in with any reasonable ideas from others and assist in experimental transmissions and reception.

DISPUTE ABOUT A TEMPLE.

A correspondent writes from Pratapgadh:—

There was a quarel about a temple known as "Bhimji Satiji's Temple" of Pratapgadh, between Pannalalji Jati and the Swetamber Jain Community. The matter went for decision before the Rana Sahib of Pratapgadh, and the Rana Sahib and the Diwan Sahib have decided against Pannalalji Jati and in favour of the Swetamber Sangh; The Swetamber Sangh with the assistance of the State Police, have taken over the possession of the temple and the temple property from Pannalalji Jati. Pannalalji Jati is going to appeal to the Resident against the orders of the Rana Sahib, which Pannalalji Jati thinks are unjust and arbitrary.

It is alleged by the Jati that the temple was long in his ownership and possession through the Sanad of the State, and the allegation of the Jains that he was responsible for not preserving the sacredness of the temple, as he used to keep horses there, is wrong, as the location of the horses was very far away from the temple.

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the District Municipal Amending Bill, now waiting to be introduced in the current sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. Bhopatkar M.L.C., its sponsor wishes it to be incorporated to the effect that "the President and Vice President of all the municipalities shall be elected by councillors.....and the no salaried servant of the Government shall be eligible for election either as the President or the Vice-President of any Municipality". It is good so far as it goes but evidently it does not go far enough even at this late hour in the day. Any person whether official or non-official holding a post in the Municipality through Government nomination should equally be declared ineligible for either of the above positions. One telling incident that occurred last week in the Bulsar Municipality will speak for the necessity of inclusion of the above provision or something approaching it in the amending Bill.

The Bulsar Municipality has, for long been exercising the right of electing its own President. The present municipal board which commenced its career from the 1st of April last had uptillnow been presided over by the elected councillor who resigned the presidentship only a month ago for reasons best known to him, thus necessitating a re-election for the presidential post. There came forward two candidates, one a nominated councillor and the other an elected one. The election which has just been over resulted in the success of that nominated one. It is needless to add that the result has cast a melancholy gloom all over the town especially amongst the thinking public. Not that the town has gone mad over the failure of the elected candidate in question or has become apprehensive of its vital interest being in jeopardy simply because that nominated councillor managed to have his way to Presidentship but that the sound principle has been violated and a bad precedent created in that the people's representative and not a Government nominee should preside over the franchised municipality otherwise the possession of the right to elect its own president is nothing but a mockery. But as there is no check or safeguard against the intrusion of nominated councillors into the people's prerogative in the present District Municipal Act or in the Amending Bill, it is high time that it should be clearly and unambiguously provided for in the Amending Bill before it is too late.—Yours, etc.

G.C. KAPADIA.

Bulsar Oct. 13

SPORTING NEWS.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Arsenal nil, Bury one.

Second Division:—Port Vale one, Southampton one.—Reuter.

RUGBY MATCHES.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The following are the results of the matches played in Rugby Union to-day:—

Birkenhead Park three, Cardiff six.

Coventry three, Manelly eight.

Cross Keys six, Plymouth five.—Reuter.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Cesarewitch Stakes scratchings:—

Batonrouge was scratched at 12-27 p.m. and Scullion at 1-25 p.m. to-day.

BETTING.

The following is the betting on the Cesarewitch Stakes:—

8/1 Spithead; 100/9 Jazzband and Bellman; 100/7 Norseman; 100/6 Savernake and Rose Prince; 20/1 Invercauld; 22/1 Eastern Monarch; 25/1 Mark Marten, Miwani, Keror, Brisl and Boletsatan (taken and offered); 25/1 Vionnet and Leonardo (offered); 28/1 Leonardo (taken); 28/1 Carbonaro (taken and offered); 33/1 Volfoi and Xanadu (offered); 100/3 Forseti, Labadens, Cyclonese and Semino; 40/1 Fair Charlotte and Port Light.—Reuter.

LATER.

The additions are: Arcade (Fox), Sewing Machine (Lane). Scullion, Baton Rouge are omitted.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The following addition to the Cesarewitch Stakes betting is announced:—

61 to 1 against Abri (taken and offered).—Reuter.

CESAREWITCH PROBABLES.

LONDON, October 14.

The following are the alterations in the Cesarwitch probables:—Scap Too (Marland), Roisaloman (J. Leach), Carbonaro (Lister), Forseti (Donoghue), Brisl (Vetard or Smirke), Border Ranger (Gilchrist), Mark Marten (Robertson) Vionnet (Morris), Fair Charlotte (Berry), Invercauld (Pryor).

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

United Provinces, western circle 10th October:—No rain has fallen during week under report but all standing crops have suffered heavily from recent rains. Floods have done very serious damage in many districts. Sowing of rabi crops has also been delayed.

Eastern circle (Fyzabad district) 2nd October:—There was only 0.15 inches fall of rain on 27th September. Hence the weather is now favourable for preparation of land for the ensuing rabi. Early paddy is being harvested and late paddy which was bad due to excessive accumulation of water is now improving. The paddy prospects of both the early and late varieties are expected to be normal while the other kharif crops are very poor. The rainfall since July 1924 totals 42.95 inches or about 10 inches above the average annual local rainfall.

North eastern circle 9th October:—Prospects of sugarcane are poor and those of rice are good. The week was rainless. Threshing of early rice continues. Sowing of gram has started at some places.

Rohilkhand circle 4th October:—The weather has been clear practically throughout the week and the monsoon appears to have closed for good. The last rains of 27th to 29th September have had a very ruinous effect in this part of the country. Floods are subsiding now but the neighbouring fields will take a long time to be fit for agricultural work. Preparations for rabi where the fields are fit for work are going on. Rabi sowing will be a bit late.

Bengal 8th October:—The rainfall in most parts of the province was generally light and scattered. Preparatory tillage for spring crops and their sowings have commenced under favourable conditions. The prospects of standing crops are reported to be satisfactory on the whole.

Bihar and Orissa 11th October:—There is no change to report on the important crops.

Punjab, 6th October:—Moderate to heavy rain fell in the east, southeast and some of the central districts. Standing crops have been seriously damaged by the Jumna floods in Karnal, Rohtak and Gurgaon districts and by hail storm in parts of Shahpur and Mianwali districts.

COLOUR-MARKET.

October, 14.

Quotations are:—

Alizerine 20 per cent paste-Lunger Rs. 80-0-0

Alizerine 20 per cent paste-Cow Rs. 80-0-0.
Alizerine 20 per cent paste-I.P. Rs. 76-0-0.
Congo red Rs. 1-6-0.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-8-0.
Methyl Violet Rs. 3-0-0.
Victoria Blue Rs. 3-4-0.
Sulphuric Black Re. 0-15-0.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2-0-0.
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 2-8-0.
Melachite Green Rs. 3-2-0.
Magenta Xls Rs. 6-0-0.
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1-5-0
Identhrene Blue Rs. 3-8-0.
Soluble Blue Rs. 7-8-0.
Fast red Rs. 5-0-0.

ROOFING

Roofing that will not leak, is cool, permanent, easy to erect and cheap. What you want is "Italit" corrugated sheets with a 6" pitch.

"ITALIT" is an advance upon all previous forms of Asbestos Cement Sheeting—at the same time it is cheaper—6 annas per sq. foot nett.

Heatly & Gresham Ltd.

204, Hornby Road, Bombay. 1

THE

LAKSHMI INSURANCE

COMPANY, LTD.

10, NISBET ROAD, LAHORE

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, of 1913 on 28th March, 1924.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..Rs. 10,00,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL upto 30th September, 1924 Rs. 8,75,000

PAID UP CAPITAL up to 30th September, 1924 ..Rs. 76,195

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. LALA LAJPAT RAI, 12, Court Street, Lahore (Chairman).
2. PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU, M.L.A., Anand Bhavan, Allahabad.
3. RAI BAHADUR LALA DHANPAT RAI, M.L.C., Chairman, Board of Directors The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore.
4. RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Bar.-at-Law, Jullunder.
5. LALA DEWAN CHAND, M.L.C., Merchant, Amritsar.
6. Dr. NIHAL CHAND SIKRI, M.L.C., McLeod Road, Lahore.
7. PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Lahore, (Managing Director).

HAS ACHIEVED RECORD SUCCESS.

OVER 12 LACS WORTH OF POLICIES IN FIRST 5 MONTHS OF WORKING.

POLICIES TO SUIT ALL TASTES AND POCKETS.

NO VEXATIOUS RESTRICTIONS ON POLICY HOLDERS.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please write to:—

PANDIT K. SANTANAM
Managing Director.

Applications for Agencies from influential and responsible persons invited to:

Messrs S. A. MALVI & CO.,
Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency.
25, Bank, Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MYSORE PIG IRON.

Pig Iron made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply Sales Officer, MYSORE IRON WORKS, 4th floor, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REAL HAWKES & TRESS HELMETS.

White & Khaki.....Rs. 37-8-0
Tress White Minto ,, 32-8-0

Tress & Battersbys Felt hats.
From Rs. 15-to Rs. 35-

A. R. DIAS & BROS
MERCHANT TAILORS,
79/81 Medows Street, BOMBAY.

TILES & MARBLE

Our Quality Defy Competition.

SAJAN & CO.,

Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & CO.,
JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21796.
Ghia Manston, Shaikh Memon Street
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

IN

HYDERABAD (Deccan)

The Hyderabad Agency, for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" has been transferred to—

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, LD.

Chaderghat,

HYDERABAD.

AN ESTABLISHED

EUROPEAN BUSINESS HOUSE

Not represented in this Presidency, would consider applications from firms or individuals well placed to handle their various Agencies for Western India and surrounding Indian States. Apply by letter only to "D" TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

B191

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1924.

A NON-BRAHMIN DILEMMA.

The non-Brahmin problem which came to the fore less than ten years ago is being gradually solved by the non-Brahmins themselves. The movement was an agitated protest against a system of civic disabilities and stifled ambition, and in so far as it sought, for a neglected majority, opportunities of education and public service, it had the goodwill of all far-seeing patriots. Their grievances were a social blemish for which there must be considerate atonement, but the leaders of the movement did themselves and the country a gross disservice by lending themselves to official manipulation. They were certainly entitled to the safe-guarding of their rights, but they also became an argument for the procrastination of Reform. The originator of the party in Madras leaned heavily on Indo-British clutches in 1917. In the zeal for levelling down the status of one million Brahmins in a province of forty-million non-Brahmins, Dr. Nair and his associates did not pause to consider the danger of the next generation repudiating their Sydenhamite alliances. It is in Bombay and Madras that the problem is distinctly political, but Bombay having caught the bellicose infection after the revolt in Madras, will take a little more time to arrive at the schismatic stage. No sensible man will look upon dissensions with glee, when they are based on jealousy and ignorance, but the development in Madras is not of that order. We want the non-Brahmin community itself to produce leaders who will be able to take a broad national stand-point and, while defending communal justice, carry the fight forward to vanquish the colossal injustice of racial brahminism. A good non-Brahmin who resists communal injustice, will be a good soldier in fighting racialism, for it is the same spirit of equity that manifests itself in both cases. For good or for evil, the non-Brahmins have decided that social injustice is more intolerable and demands prompter attention than national degradation. We have heard it said by the younger generation of non-Brahmins that once their community attains legitimate strength, it will be able to consolidate the national movement and render it irresistible in the march for Swaraj. It has to be done rapidly. Pensioned bureaucrats will very soon find that under a new type of leadership in the non-Brahmin party, it would be impossible to use it as a tool for re-action. In Madras, non-Brahmin leaders went the length of supporting the untenable claims of the Services before the Lee Commission, but the followers being wiser have at the Federation's meeting last week repudiated the proposals and supported the Assembly. A Bombay non-Brahmin, Mr. Surve, pleaded before the Muddiman Committee for the perpetuation of diarchy, but the younger politicians are in favour of provincial autonomy including the control of the police which is staffed largely by non-Brahmins.

The dissensions in Madras were inevitable, because the party-machine was in the hands of elders who, seething with the memories of past wrongs, used it as a support for the bureaucracy. The Brahmin did signal service by demonstrating to British officials that, even in an unfair test of intelligence and capacity, Indians can expose the fiction of super-British efficiency. In vying with the Brahmins, non-Brahmin Hindus have shown unobserved talents of organisation and responsibility, and if officials encouraged ministers to regard themselves as working for a party rather than the State, the position of non-Brahmins has still to be patiently understood and not wantonly distorted. The revolt in the Madras Federation is really a revolt of youth against crusted conservatism, and the secession of individuals is causing a re-adjustment of party-policy in line with national progress. Sir K. V. Reddy who was first elected as president and then discarded, has published a scathing denunciation of party-policy. He asks if it is not time for the party to lend a helping hand to the Congress, but the heresy so unruffled the dictator of the party that the offender was let down. The non-Brahmins cannot afford to splash about in a back-water and Sir K. V. Reddy insists that the party should take its stand on the Congress platform. We are certain that they will be welcomed and given a respectful hearing in a United Congress. In the place of Sir K. V. Reddy the party-bosses installed a stolid protagonist of the "Justice" party. After reviewing the errors of commission and omission credited to the Congress, the supplanting president says: "For several reasons I would not advise my non-Brahmin friends to join the Congress." Unfortunately, he does not divulge the reasons which, being several, could have been trotted out in imposing company. The prohibition cannot be final or effective because while the party-leaders divide patronage, the Congress is doing much for the original aims of the non-Brahmin party. The steady obliteration of pseudo-religious barriers beginning with untouchability, deserves an appreciative word from non-Brahmins. If there are wise-acres who do not deem the effort strong enough, it is for them to join the work and make it broad-based and far-reaching. The leaders of the party have, however, all their attention turned on the Brahmin and they are exasperated by the idea of caste-privileges being shaken within Hindu society *minus* the Brahmins.

In the tremendous effort for unity, non-Brahmin Hindu leaders of the official party have taken but a distant and carping interest. The reason is that the pristine energy of the non-Brahmin movement has been vitiated by the colouring material thrown in, namely, official patronage and reaction. Political progressives from the non-Brahmin party have enormous opportunities of public work and success, and it will be their duty to wipe away the reproach of the non-Brahmin party being the hobby-horse of political obscurantists. Special safe-guards indicate not privilege and strength, but weakness and diffidence, and non-Brahmins who glory in their official associations ought not to suppress the instinct and emotion of national freedom which are natural to youth. If they have objections to a united Congress, this is the time for them to publish them, but to be useful they should not caricature the lapses and disappointments of the Congress in the past. It cannot be a matter of pride to any thoughtful Indian that the Congress has not achieved all it sought. We cannot understand the relish with which a prominent Liberal recently dilated on the fact that the Congress failed to win Swaraj in a year; if it had, he would apparently have fainted through the failure of his very sober forecast and personal obstruction. The non-Brahmin interest and official convenience are really not identical. The rise of non-Brahmin leaders who resent autocracy and privilege in all forms and spheres, will open new avenues of service to the party. Events are so swiftly moving that they cannot afford to sit sulking in the official tent. There are "several reasons" detaining them in the back-woods, says an orthodox leader; another wants to move forward. If there are reasons, let us have them openly and soberly discussed.

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

While Reuter's agency has been giving full publicity to the propaganda of misrepresentation and intimidation which is being carried on in the English Press regarding the Turko-British dispute, it is curious that a fairly complete summary of the long Turkish reply to the British Notes has not yet been vouchsafed to us. All we have been told is that "while the Turkish standpoint is unsatisfactory in many respects, here seems to be a certain conciliatory spirit behind it." Fortunately, Reuter's Geneva correspondent has furnished us with an intelligent summary of the telegraphic message sent by the Turkish Government to the Council of the League of Nations, which exposes the sinister character of the propaganda against Turkey. The message, while recapitulating Turkey's correspondence with Britain about Iraq, claims that she is respecting the position as it existed on September 30, in accordance with the agreement reached at Geneva whereas Britain is insisting on the demands she advanced in her earlier note and violating her Geneva undertaking. It adds that if Britain, disregarding her undertaking, disturbs the peace and commits acts of aggression the responsibility will be entirely hers and requests the Council of the League to adopt measures to compel respect for its decision. Surely a Power which appeals to the League of Nations in this manner cannot be said to have broken its pledged word and to defy the organised public opinion of the world, as has been falsely represented by the "Times" and journals of its class. Nor is the reply to the British "ultimatum" less convincing. The Turkish Government denies that its troops have violated the frontier of Iraq and claims that they have been sent into what is actually Turkish territory in order to rescue the Turkish Governor from being carried off by the Assyrians and punish his assailants. It is difficult, indeed, to appreciate the wisdom of the policy which is responsible for the despatch of the "ultimatum" unless, as suggested by "Le Journal," the Mosul question is regarded as a pawn in a political game and is to be exploited for electoral purposes. It is easy to re-kindle the flames of war in the Near East. But we trust the Labour Government realises the inevitable repercussions on the Muslim world of a warlike attitude towards Turkey, in respect of a dispute in which the right is on her side and which is a matter of adjudication by the Council of the League of Nations.

Notes of the Day.

Ibn Saud's Object.

According to the latest cables, the forces of Ibn Saud are marching on Mecca, while Emir Ali and his Government have withdrawn to Bahri, which means, of course, that Mecca will soon fall into the hands of the Wahabis. The rejection of the offer of negotiation made by Emir Ali is not difficult to understand when we bear in mind the true purpose of Ibn Saud. That purpose is a two-fold one, namely, to secure genuine Arab independence and freedom of the Hedjaz from non-Muslim control. As he has himself publicly declared, "Nejd has no ambition to annex any territory outside her natural boundaries," but "she does not accept that Arab countries shall be other than truly independent and that any other than their own sons shall have dominion over them." As regards the Holy Cities his attitude has been no less clear and emphatic. "As soon as the Hedjaz is rid of the mischief of Sheriff Hussein my duty," he said recently, "will be finished. I will invite all the Mussalmans of all the world to send in their representatives to convene a Muslim Congress at Mecca. What that Congress decides should be enforced." The delay in the departure of Hussein as well as the selection of Ali as the "King" by the notables of Mecca does not show that the sinister influence of his father has been removed from the Hedjaz. The latter betrayed the cause of Islam during the war and after the war misruled the Hedjaz and ill-treated the pilgrims from whom his agents extorted large sums of money which have gone to the making of his loot of three million sterling worth of gold. Ibn Saud has evidently no intention of leaving anything to chance. He is in earnest about the liberation of the Hedjaz from the control of those who have sought, for their own personal ends, to barter away Arab freedom. In view of his solemn declarations the Muslim world has full confidence that he will see that the sanctity of the Holy City is not any way affected by the entry of his army into it and that he will leave the settlement of the custody and protection of the Holy Cities to a Congress of the Muslims of the world.

Government as Watchdog.

The Law Member of the Madras Government announced in the Council that the Government would not charge the Imperial Bank with the costs of their recent prosecution, a statement welcome to the officers of the Imperial Bank who on their own evidence cashed cheques without cover. The Law Member further announced that they did not mean to harass their approver with a prosecution for perjury, an undertaking welcome to that speculator. We were certain that the approver, who was exposed by Mr. Justice Beasley as a congenital liar, would escape unhurt. The profession of approvers in India will be ruined if Government are very particular about the success of their contribution. The position now is that the Imperial Bank has been swindled, through lax supervision, of nearly two lakhs of rupees and the Government are content with the exploits of the City-police who unfortunately failed in their selection of the approver. The Law Member says that the conduct of business in the Imperial Bank is no concern of the Government, who merely deposit their balances in the Bank without a pie by way of interest. But the business community will not altogether approve of the tranquil decree of absolution. If at a Head Office of the Imperial Bank which exists under statute, there could be a revel of cheating, un-beknown to the London-recruited worthies, and if at the end of the discovery all the parties implicated, inclusive of the approver, come out with flying colours, the position becomes uncomfortable and perplexing. The only relief is that the Law Member in getting over the scandal has not succumbed to the secret calumny that "too rapid Indianisation" of the staff was at the root of the embezzlement. The Government are, however, "looking into" certain aspects of the matter, possibly through the same pair of eyes that laboriously scrutinize the Alliance Bank frauds.

Politics and Perversity.

If Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai and Mrs. Hodgkinson had succeeded in their attempt to proscribe politics in municipal schools, there would have been an exciting increase of politics among the schoolgoing population. The Risley circular condemned politics and gave a happy impetus to the popularisation of politics in schools and colleges. If the Government had their way, they would abolish politics even among Indian adults and enjoy the spoils of office, undisturbed. Overwrought by their sense of parental responsibility, Mr. Pai and Mrs. Hodgkinson declaim against politics in schools, but the fad that there should be no awakening of political curiosity among boys and girls, is itself a form of politics. History is the record of past politics while present politics form mobile history. It is absurd to impose a prohibition of this kind on a teacher's discretion, because his business is not merely to pump in information but to develop the habit of applied knowledge. If the pupil does not obtain the help and direction of the teacher, he will pick up his politics outside.

Hard Lines.

If parents like Mr. Pai and Mrs. Hodgkinson imagine that they are preserving an antiseptic blank in the minds of their children by banning politics, they understand neither children nor politics. There is no moral depravity in politics, and Mrs. Hodgkinson's dread is due to her supposition as a politician, that politics are a complex of racialism and vilification; but there she ought to insist on the inculcation of sound ethics by good teachers. What an advantage would it be if European children were isolated from the taint of race-contempt! But the effort though novel would constitute not politics but good education. If teachers are subjected to insulting tyranny, the pupils will quickly learn whom to support in a political dispute! We suggest to teachers that one salutary way of punishing errant pupils would be to make them learn, say, the resolutions of the Unity Conference by heart. It would not be subversive politics; on the other hand it would be better than mugging up three pages of school-history about the matrimonial adventures of Tudor sovereigns.

Bombay and Viceroy's Council.

"A Lawyer" writes:—

"It is being considered at present who should succeed Sir Mahomed Shafi as the Law Member of the Government of India. It is fifteen years since the first Indian was appointed to the Viceroy's Executive Council. During these fifteen years all the major provinces except one have had their representatives in that Council. During the last three or four years the number of Indians has been three. But all these years Bombay has been denied the privilege which provinces governed till the other day by Lieutenant-Governors without Executive Councils have been able to secure. The vacancy to be caused by the retirement of Sir Mahomed Shafi must be filled by the appointment of a Bombay man, preferably a lawyer. If a Mahomedan must replace a Mahomedan, we can propose the name of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. There cannot be put forward any difficulty on the ground that Sir Ibrahim is not a lawyer. When Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru left Simla, his portfolio was given to Sir Mahomed. Now the same may be given to Sir Narsimha Sarma, the present portfolio of Sir Narsimha being handed over to Sir Ibrahim. This is the suggestion on the assumption that a Mahomedan Member must replace the present Law Member. We need not, however, assume that, because a Mahomedan may be appointed to succeed the Hon. Mr. Chatterjee who is proceeding to England. If the Law Member's post is to be given to a non Mahomedan, we have two or three very able men, like Sir Chimanlal Setalwad and Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah. If Mr. Chatterjee's place is to go to a non-civilian, and the law membership has, as if by a mischance, to go to a member of the I.C.S., there is Mr. Madgaonkar, a very able energetic and comparatively young Indian who has been nearly thirty years in the Bombay judicial service and has worked even as a Judicial Commissioner of Sind. The main point to be emphasised is that Bombay has all along been baulked of its legitimate share in the Central Government on its Indian side and that it is therefore imperative that the next Indian appointment to the Viceroy's Executive Council must go to a Bombay gentleman."

THE RENT ACTS.

(BY S. B. P.)

Ever since the memorable day of the defeat of the motion of Mr. Addyman for the extension of the period of Rent Acts, the Bombay public are immensely perturbed and not without reason as the Rent Acts were measures that affected the vital interests of almost every citizen of Bombay be he a landlord or a tenant. The callous refusal by a narrow majority in the Bombay Legislative Council to the introduction of the motion meant not only a fatal blow to the protection against any increase of rent till now afforded to the petty shop-keepers as well as flourishing commercial concerns but also in its turn to an anxious anticipation of a similar result with regard to the residential premises after the year 1925. No wonder, then, that meetings after meetings were held in every corner of the city to give vent to the indignation felt by the tenants of Bombay till at last the monster meeting of the Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the Presidency of Mr. V. J. Patel called under the auspices of more than a dozen leading associations of Bombay entrusted this problem to an exhaustive committee of eminent Bombay public workers. One of the members of the Committee so elected, that dauntless champion of the rights of tenants, Mr. K. F. Nariman, could not rest till the committee would discuss the question and arrive at some unanimous decision, for he publicly notified his intention of moving for the extension of the period of Rent Acts for a further period of three years without any alteration or amendment. The committee, however, is going to consider Mr. Nariman's motion and express its final opinion in the matter. In the meantime, it would not be improper to examine the Acts in their present form and offer a suggestion with regard to their amendment.

The Standard Rent.

The first Act called the Bombay Rent (War Restrictions) Act II of 1918 was first published on the 10th of April 1918 expressly as a War measure in order to restrict the increase of rent in the Presidency of Bombay. It was analogous to a similar English legislation viz: Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions Act) of 1915. This Act principally laid down firstly that the standard rent of every premises would be the rent of the premises paid on the first day of January 1916 with an increase of ten per cent. thereon and such other reasonable increase on account of repairs etc. and secondly that as long as this standard rent was paid a tenant could not be evicted or ejected except when he was guilty of conduct which would be a nuisance or an annoyance to adjoining neighbours or occupiers of the premises or where the owner wanted the premises for his own personal use.

The second Act, No. VII of 1918, promulgated on 11th November 1918 was an act complementary to the first one introduced in order to provide special means for restricting the increase of rent of "Small Premises" i.e., the premises the standard rent of which was Rs. 20 or below Rs. 20. This Act also made it penal for landlords to receive rent in excess of standard rent, fixed and empowered the tenants to recover such excess of six months in case it was paid to the landlords. After some immaterial changes by the Bombay Act XIV of 1920, the Act III of 1923 was introduced on the 3rd of February 1923. This Act extended the period of the operation of Rent Acts up to 31st day of December 1925 in respect of premises used as a dwelling house and 31st day of August 1924 in respect of any other premises. Again, instead of ten per cent of general increase provided by the first Act an increase of 15 per cent., 20 per cent., 25 per cent and 33 1/3 per cent was provided for premises the rental of which was not exceeding Rs. 50, exceeding Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 200 exceeding Rs. 200 but not exceeding Rs. 500 and exceeding Rs. 500 respectively.

Rights of Private Property.

These are the principal provisions of the Rent Acts which we have to consider. I do not propose once more to enter into a controversy as to whether the Rent Acts are equitable or unequitable, just or unjust and expedient or inexpedient in the interest of the public. Much can be said on both sides. The question has been already thrashed in the press and on the platform. One fact stands apart, however, to an impartial observer that in the interests of society private property rights must be guarded at all times except when the stability of the society is at stake. Only on the ground of social expediency, therefore, can the existence and continuance of the Rent Acts be justified—a necessary evil that should be done away with at the earliest possible moment. Essentially a war measure as the very name was Restrictions Act denotes it is as great an evil as war itself. It is the bounden duty of every tenant, therefore, to appreciate the concession given by the landlords to them so as not to fight with their own protectors. As said above the continuance of the Rent Acts can be advocated only on the ground of a sudden revolution in the stability of the society which would be the consequence of a peremptory termination of the period of the Acts. Though it is a long time since the war ended we are not yet free from its evil effects. The analo-

(Continued on page 10.)

"WE HAVE COME TO STAY."

PREMIER'S CONFIDENT APPEAL TO NATION.

CAMPBELL CASE CHARGE, A SHEER HUMBUG.

LIB-TORY COMBINATION.

MR. MACDONALD TO BE OPPOSED BY A LIBERAL.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

In a speech to-day at Glasgow which was broadcasted throughout the country, Mr. MacDonald declared that the charge against the Government in connection with the Campbell case was a sheer humbug. The opponents were afraid of them because the Labour Government had not failed. He emphasised that at any rate two-thirds of the Russian loan would be spent in British industrial centres. When they came into office the League of Nations was practically dying. "We went to Geneva, gave a lead and the League is to-day more vigorous than ever." He dwelt on the Government's social programme and complained that Government had not had a fairplay in Parliament where they met with pettifogging and partisan trickery to prevent an honest Government doing their work. Finally he appealed to the nation to put an end to the contemptible party tactics by giving the Government a clear majority. (Loud cheers.) Reuter.

"THEY WILL HIT BELOW THE BELT."

"BUT DON'T YOU DO THE SAME."

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A crowd of five hundred Labour supporters gave a hearty send off to Mr. MacDonald at Euston this morning when he left for Glasgow to commence his whirlwind electioneering tour in Scotland and Wales. He is accompanied by his daughter Ishbel, his son Alistair, Lord Arnold and William Graham. The Premier in a speech said that this was the biggest fight the Labour Party had ever had. They had never begun the fight in better spirits. The Campbell case had nothing to do with Government's defeat. The other two parties had decided that the life of this Parliament must be ended because the Labour Government was in power and doing so well. The Labourites were now challenging them in the country to do their worst. "We have come to stay and I am perfectly certain that by sane appeal to all patriotic elements in the state we are going to be returned substantially strengthened."

The crowd sang "He is a Jolly good fellow," and the "Red Flag." Mr. MacDonald was then presented with a bouquet of red geraniums. He has sent a message to Labour's supporters in London saying "Fight hard. Fight well. Keep your principles high. They will hit below the belt all the time, but don't you do the same."—Reuter.

"WE HAVE COME TO STAY."

LEAFIELD, Oct. 13.

Addressing enthusiastic crowds at Euston station this morning when he left London for Glasgow the Premier declared. "We are out for the biggest fight that the Labour Party has ever engaged in and we have never begun the fight in better spirits or with cheerier hearts. We have come to stay. I am perfectly certain we are going back substantially strengthened."

Mr. MacDonald addressed cheering crowds at each station at which the train stopped. —(B.O.W.)

A LIB-TORY PACT.

MR. MACDONALD TO BE OPPOSED BY A LIBERAL

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Conservatives of Aberavon have decided not to run a candidate but to support unofficially a Liberal nominee against Mr. Macdonald.—Reuter.

Labour's chances at the polls are likely to be seriously affected by a pact between Conservative and Liberal Associations in a steadily growing number of constituencies not to put up candidates against each other, where a Government candidate is standing. The conclusion of this arrangement at Paisley was notably followed by a wholesale agreement at Glasgow where 13 Conservatives and 2 Liberals will engage in a straight fight against Labour.

Opposition will be offered to Mr. Lloyd George in Carnarvon by a Labour candidate, Professor A. E. Zimmern.

Doctor Addison, an ex-Coalition Minister, will fight the sitting Conservative at Hammersmith in Labour interests.

The Conservatives at present have the largest number of candidates in the field, but Labourites and Liberals are making up the leeway quickly.—Reuter.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for hot water.

13521

A STRAIGHT FIGHT.

MR. ASQUITH VS MR. MITCHELL.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Colonel Shaw, Unionist, has withdrawn his candidature for Paisley leaving Mr. Asquith a straight fight against the Laborite, Mr. Mitchell.—Reuter.

ECHO OF DISTURBANCE AT COMMUNIST MEETING.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Four men were charged today at Bow-Street in connection with the disturbance at the Communist meeting at Trafalgar Square on Sunday. A policeman said that he heard one, who were a Fascisti badge, calling the crowd "dirty dogs." He refused to go away and was arrested in order to prevent a breach of peace as the crowd was threatening. The accused told the magistrate that the crowd surrounded him when they saw his badge. He sang the National Anthem when he heard the "Red Flag" sung. The Magistrate said he had been provocative and bound him over.

The evidence showed that three others who were members of the crowd rushed to the policeman who was taking off the Fascist. One of them who struck the policeman was shouting "Come on. Here are Fascist." He was sentenced to 21 days imprisonment and another was bound over. The Magistrate told the third, a lad of seventeen who was described as a shopboy, to go back and clean his shop. He added that it was useless to waste time on a ridiculous shopboy.—Reuter.

SALVAGE OF WRECK OF "LAURENTIC."

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Admiralty has concluded operations connected with the salvage of the wreck of the armed liner "Laurentic" which went down with five million sterling worth of specie, 99 per cent. of which has been recovered.—Reuter.

Z. R. 3 PASSES OVER FLORES ISLAND

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Boston.—Zeppelin Z R 3 has wirelessed that she has passed over Flores Island, in the Azores.—Reuter.

I. C. S. OFFICER SHOT AT.

CRIME COMMITTED WHEN ASLEEP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

A Vizagapatam message reports that on the 8th instant, Mr. S. A. Venkatram I.C.S. Joint Magistrate of Vizagapatam, was shot while asleep in his bungalow at Palkonda and wounded, in the abdomen.

He was immediately removed to the local hospital, where his wound was attended to.

Mr. S. A. Venkatram is a junior member of the Indian Civil Service, having joined in December 1922.]

FEAST OF SERAPHIC FATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

The members of the Third Order of St. Francis will celebrate the feast of their Seraphic Father at Gloria Church, Byculla, on Sunday, October 19th. There will be at 9-0 a.m. (S. T.). Exposition, High Mass, Sermon by Father George, O.C., and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Immediately after the services, the ceremony of the clothing of postulants who have already given their names to the Director will take place.

All the tertiaries are requested to be present clothed with the complete (or large) Habit of Order, if possible, or at least wearing exteriorly the large scapular and cord.

WAHABIS' ADVANCE

WITHIN SHORT DISTANCE OF MECCA.

EMIR ALI LEAVES FOR BAHRA.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Jeddah.—The President of the Council of Notables announces that the Wahabis are advancing on Mecca astride of the Jeddah-Mecca route thereby restricting communications and supplies.—Reuter.

WAHABIS WITHIN SHORT DISTANCE. OF MECCA.

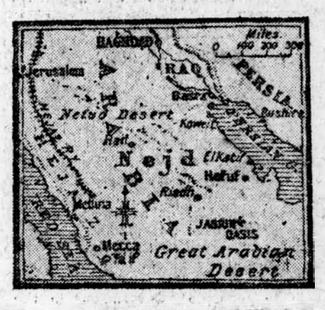
LEAFIELD, Oct. 13.

According to an official information received in London the offer to Emir Ali, the King of the Hedjaz, to negotiate with the Wahabia has failed. Emir Ali has, therefore, ordered all his troops to evacuate Mecca in order to afford no excuse for fighting in the Holy City. The Wahabis are reported to be within a short distance of Mecca. The British pilgrims are being shipped from Jeddah. It is stated that in two days time all will have left. A press messages state that Emir Ali and his troops are now at Bahra, halfway between Mecca and Jeddah.—(B.O.W.)

HEDJAZ FORCES HALFWAY BETWEEN JEDDAH AND MECCA.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Jeddah.—The Wahabis' unceremonious turning down of Emir Ali's attempts to negotiate have increased the general anxiety here. Emir Ali, with the remaining Hedjaz forces, is now half-way between Mecca and Jeddah. The Hedjaz



Government's steamer which left for Akaba before Sheriff Hussein's abdication is due to arrive here five days hence with 700 troops aboard, whom Sheriff Hussein intended to employ against the Wahabis. But now it is feared that the doubtful character of these troops might increase the possibilities of looting.—Reuter.

ATTAINMENT OF PEACE IN HEDJAZ.

LEAVE EVERYTHING TO MUSLIM CONGRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Jerusalem.—The Indian Khilafat Committee have replied to the Muslim Supreme Council that they desire prevention of bloodshed in the sacred lands and that they are endeavouring to obtain permit to proceed to Nejd and the Hedjaz. They also add that the attainment of peace depends on leaving everything to the General Muslim Congress.—Reuter.

HEDJAZ REFUGEES.

LANDING BANNED IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Cairo.—The Government has banned the landing of the Hedjaz subjects in the Egyptian territory apparently not on sanitary grounds but because it does not desire refugees from the Hedjaz to enter Egypt at present.—Reuter.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ANGORA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW. Oct. 14.

Sheik Mushir Husain Kidwai, M.L.A., expressed the following views to an Associated Press representative in regard to the Hedjaz controversy. He said unless Ibn Saud proved himself an iconoclast like the founder of the Wahabi sect his attack on the King of the Hedjaz would solve several Islamic problems. There was not a Muslim in India, he said, who was not happy at the fall of Hussain of Hedjaz. This was the best opportunity for Angora to proclaim the president of the Assembly as the Khalifa and protector of the Holy places. He had cabled to Angora to that effect. In any case this was purely a Muslim question in which no non-Muslim had any right to interfere under any pretence.

Melbourne.—Madame Melba as Mimi in "La Boheme" gave a farewell performance at the Operatic stage of Australia. The occasion coincided with the 37th anniversary of her debut in Brussels.—Reuter.

IRAQ FRONTIER.

BRITAIN'S UNDUE INTERFERENCE.

TURKISH REPRESENTATION TO LEAGUE COUNCIL.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Geneva.—The Turkish Government has telegraphed to the Council of the League of Nations recapitulating its correspondence with Britain relative to Iraq, claiming that Turkey is respecting the position as it existed on 30th September in accordance with the agreement reached at Geneva, whereas Britain is insisting on her demands she advanced in her earlier note and violating her Geneva undertaking, It adds that if Britain disregarding her undertaking, disturbs the peace and commits acts of aggression the responsibility will be entirely hers and requests the Council of the League to adopt measures to compel respect for the decision of the Council.—Reuter.

IRAQ FRONTIER NOT VIOLATED.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Turkish reply to the British note was delivered to the British diplomatic representative at Constantinople on 11th October. It denies that the Turks have violated the frontier of Iraq and claims that Turkish troops have been sent into what is actually Turkish territory in order to rescue the Turkish Governor, Hakkiari, from being carried off by the Assyrians and punish his assailants. Having accomplished the mission Turkish troops have partially withdrawn.—Reuter.

PRIME MINISTER OF IRAQ'S REPLY.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Jerusalem.—The Prime Minister of Iraq has replied to the Muslim Supreme Council saying: "We are working through diplomatic channels."—Reuter.

NO GENERAL MOBILISATION IN TURKEY.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Constantinople.—The press comment here on the grave situation in the Iraq frontier continues to be moderate. The rumours of general mobilisation are denied from Angora, but it is reported that "certain military dispositions have been taken." It is believed that the National Assembly will meet on the 18th October. Mustapha Kemal who has been visiting Erzeroum is returning immediately to Angora where he is expected on the 15th October.—Reuter.

FURTHER BRITISH NOTE TO TURKEY

LEAFIELD, Oct. 13.

It is possible that a further note will be sent by the British Government to Turkey dealing with the latter's response to British communications in regard to incursion into Iraq territory of Turkish troops which violated Turkey's undertaking to the League of Nations and the status quo as laid down in the Lausanne Treaty. Together with numerous inaccuracies and various apparently conciliatory phrases the Turkish note contained a claim that these troops which had infringed that territory had been and are being withdrawn to the rear and it is considered desirable that steps should be taken to find out immediately how far this claim is justified.—(B.O.W.)

MOSUL AND IRAQ FRONTIER.

TURKEY'S CLAIMS BEFORE THE LEAGUE.

The Turkish Diplomatic Mission in London issued in mail week copies of the memorandum "On the Frontier between Turkey and Iraq," submitted by the Turkish Governments to the Council of the League of Nations. The memorandum is of great length and is in French. The summary with which it concludes is as follows:—

This memorandum sets forth the following arguments:—

1. The question under discussion between the two Governments resolves itself into a decision whether the vilayet of Mosul is to be retained under Turkish sovereignty or shall be annexed to the State of Iraq.

2. All ethnographical, political, historical, geographical, economic, and strategical consideration conduce to the upholding of Turkish sovereignty over the vilayet in question.

3. The British Government admits the majority of Turks and Kurds against the Arabs, who constitute a minority. This minority is very small, according to the Turkish estimates.

4. The main argument advanced by the British Government towards the annexation of the above-mentioned vilayet to the State of Iraq is the desire, which the British Government attributes to the population, of being separated from Turkey. Whereas documents of British origin, and referred to in the above-mentioned memorandum, confirm that an immense part of the population do not desire their land to be united to Iraq, which, besides, cannot produce any claim to a title to the land in dispute.

5. Although there is evidence of these facts the British Government insists on the tendency of the population to be separated from Turkey. The Turkish Government, on the other hand, insists on a contrary thesis. This divergence of views on one and the same question upon the solution of which depends the settling of the dispute, necessitates having recourse to a means of checking fairly both contentions by consulting the people.

6. Consequently, the frontier between Turkey and Iraq can only be established after a decision has been arrived at in respect of the fate of the vilayet of Mosul with the help of a plebiscite, which should be carried out under guarantees assuring a free vote.

The Government of the Turkish Republic remains convinced that the Council of the League of Nations, moved by sentiments of the highest equity, will be good enough to take into consideration the observations which it has had the honour to submit.

INDIAN CURRENCY PROBLEM.

REOPENING OF GOLD MINT?

SUGGESTION TO MOVE IN THE MATTER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct 13.

With reference to the Finance Member's statement to the Assembly on the currency problem it may be advisable not to fix a ratio at present. But it is inexplicable why Government having established a gold mint in Bombay should not reopen it for gold coinange at fifteen rupees to the sovereign and gold mohur thus relieving stringency in the busy season. The Indian Merchants Chamber with Sir Purshotam das must move in the matter.

DAWES PLAN.

MACHINERY SET IN FULL OPERATION

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Paris.—The machinery of the Dawes Plan was to-day set in full operation by the Reparations Commissions which has issued a formal declaration that Germany has fulfilled the preliminary conditions including the installation of various international controlling bodies, the establishment of a company to administer the German Railways and deposit of railway loans and industrial debentures with trustees.—Reuter.

BRITISH PORTION OF GERMAN LOAN.

"WILL GO LIKE HOT CAKES."

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The British portion of the German loan of twelve million sterling is being underwritten in seven per cent twenty-five year sinking fund bonds issued at ninety-two and will be allotted as follows:—five per cent on application, twenty-five per cent early in November, thirty per cent early in December, and thirty-two per cent early in January. Authoritative quarters on the Stock Exchange are of opinion that the loan will go like hot cakes.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PORTION.

PROSPECT OF BEING OVERSUBSCRIBED

LONDON, Oct 13.

New York:—The financial quarters believe that the German loan will be heavily over subscribed. It is stated that requests for allotments in the past week have been overwhelming. According to an unconfirmed report the Bankers' group will pay Germany at the rate of 87 for bonds which will be sold at 92 giving the syndicate a profit of 5½ million dollars which, however, will be largely swallowed up by expenses of the flotation, but the banks are content as they know that large profits can be made later with other financing the German bonds now issued. It is estimated that this will aggregate over two hundred million dollars before the end of the year a large amount of which will be on account of German industries while France is said to be negotiating for a 150 million dollar loan and Belgium needs money immediately.—Reuter.

BOATS CARRYING LIQUOR TO AMERICAN COAST.

CAUGHT WHILE CREW SLEPT OFF EFFECTS OF DRINK.

LONDON, Oct 13.

New York.—A coastguard cutter has brought into the port the Norwegian steamer "Sagatind" with forty-three thousand cases of liquor, and the British schooner "Diamantina" also alleged to be carrying liquor. Both were seized off the Sandy Hook. It is stated that the "Sagatind" was found forty miles from the coast and the cutter fired across her bows, but there was no sign of life aboard the "Sagatind". The cutter's men then boarded the vessel and found the crew of thirty-two sleeping off the effects of drink. Three of the crew had broken jaws and another a broken leg. They had been lying unattended for three days. The Captain, who was found behind locked door with a store of arms and ammunition declared that the crew drank and fought daily since they left Hamburg a month ago for Saint Pierre where they shipped a hundred thousand cases of liquor of which forty-three thousand remained. Twenty-six thousand dollars of American money was found in a safe. It is alleged that both the arrested vessels have been communicating with the shore.—Reuter.

CHILDREN'S BILL.

MORE GOVT. DEFEATS

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, October 14.

The Bombay Council spent a strenuous day to-day considering at length several important clauses of the Children's Protection Bill. The progress made is slow but it must be said to the credit of the Council that proceedings were entirely businesslike. Speeches both on official and un-official benches were brief and to the point and amendments were discussed and adopted or rejected on their intrinsic merits. There were a few brief passages at arms but considering the contentious character of legislation and belligerent tendencies of several members on both the official and un-official benches entire proceedings were conducted in a spirit of cordiality and in the spirit of reasoning. Mr. K. F. Nariman on the un-official side and Mr. Montgomerie, Home Secretary on official benches generally are combatant and provoking in their speeches by nature. But during the current session except for brief lapses even Messrs. Nariman and Montogomery have repressed themselves. The majority of amendments were directed to eliminate drastic provisions of the Bill and to provide safeguards against the possible misuse of penal provisions of the Bill. All important amendments on which public opinion had declared itself strongly were carried and provisions of the Bill as have been passed so far are in uniformity with public opinion. The amendments that have been tabled represent mostly the handiwork of the Swaraj Party and when the Children's Bill is finally passed in an acceptable form it will be the achievement of which the Swarajists can be proud. It is needless to say that credit is also due to the Non-Brahmin and Muslim Ministerialists as well as Government for their co-operation in the work of Swarajists. The copy of the Statistics Bill as amended by Government in the light of criticism in the last session has just been circulated. The amended Bill is shorn of several objectionable features complained of in its predecessor. The Council, it is expected, will agree to the reading of the Statistics Bill and refer it to a Select Committee.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Notice of a motion of adjournment to enable the Council to declare itself in favour of provincial autonomy is understood to have been formally given only to-day. The President has not given his decision on it. The Non-Brahmins are inclined to support the motion if it is admitted for discussion but the fate of motion, if moved, will depend actually upon the attitude of Government members. If they oppose it vigorously as the Council is constituted Ministerialists and Government benches might carry the amendment nullifying the effect of the motion. The proper procedure however would be for the officials to refrain from participating in the debate and allow un-official members to formulate their views. It is however premature to predict the fate of Mr. Pradhan's adjournment motion.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Council met to-day and, after a number of interpellations of local importance having been put and answered, proceeded with the discussion of the Children's Protection Bill clause by clause. The Visitors' Gallery was almost empty, but the attendance of members continued to be good. During the interpellation hour, supplementary questions were put sparingly, but Government were subjected to a string of supplementary questions in regard to their statement of receipts and expenditure of the Bombay Port Trust and contributions by Government departments to insurance companies as premiums. According to Government the capital expenditure of the Bombay Port Trust as at 31st March, 1924, amounted to nearly 22 crores and 20½ lakhs and during ten years ending with March, 1924, the surplus amounted Rs. 52 lakhs and odd and the deficit nearly Rs. 31 lakhs leaving a net surplus of 21 lakhs and odd. Mr. Lalji Naranji who had put the question wanted to know if Government would give an assurance that valuations of assets were correct and the expenditure was not disproportionate. The Hon. Cowasji Jehangir pointed out that Mr. Lalji was himself a member of the Port Trust and as such acquainted with its accounts. Government could not convey any assurance beyond stating that accounts have been audited by responsible officers and passed. Mr. Nariman had asked for details of contributions of Government departments to insurance companies by way of premiums. The reply showed that the major portion of insurance premiums went to foreign insurance companies. Mr. Nariman wanted to know why Indian insurance companies were not encouraged and what the policy of Government was. The Home Member declined to add anything to his original reply, but when it came to the turn of Hon. Mr. Dehlavi he was much heckled, but to no effect.

The discussion of the Children's Protection Bill was resumed. Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment to Clause 10 dealing with causing or allowing a child or young person to beg. Mr. Nariman moved for the deletion of words "whether or not there is pretence of singing, playing, performing, offering anything for sale or otherwise" thereby confining the application of penal provisions of the section to cases in which actual begging or receiving alms or inducing to give alms is proved. Mr. Nariman said his amendment was necessitated by the fact that there were many insurance of legitimate singing and minor acrobatic performances leading to small earnings which would be punishable as the clause stood.

The Home Secretary opposed the amendment on the ground that the First Class

(Continued on next page.)

MILITARY TRAINING.

SIR LESLIE WILSON ON ITS IMPORTANCE.

SPEECH AT NEW POONA COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, October 14.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson this morning laid the corner stone of the New Poona College building on Baba Maharaj grounds. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole Vice-Chairman of the Shikshan Prosarak Mandali in inviting the Governor to perform the ceremony traced the history of the Society since its foundation in 1888, when it took over a small primary vernacular school, to its present state. He said that the Mandali now controlled a large college which taught the B.A. and M.A. courses, two high schools, one in Poona and in Sholapore and a large number of vernacular schools. He added that the Mandali at present had a staff of 113 professors and teachers and furnished two platoons to the Universit Training Corps.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to me to be here to-day to lay the Corner Stone of your new building, and I congratulate your Society on being so well advised as to establish the permanent home of the College on a site outside the city, where you have room for expansion, and greater facilities for a healthy and open-air life for your students.

I have heard with great interest of the growth of the Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali, and this growth has been remarkable in more ways than one. In the first place, from the very first day when the Society was registered in February 1888, the increase in your number of students, and the opportunities which have been made available for carrying out the objects with which your Society was founded, have shown a very steady but ever-increasing advance. In the second place in all your endeavours you have built steadily upwards from a foundation laid with great care and foresight, and it must be a matter of sincere satisfaction to the many who have interested themselves with such self-sacrifice and devotion to this work, to realise that not one stone of that foundation has been misplaced.

In order to show, in a very few words, how rapidly but steadily the work of this Institution has grown, it is only necessary for me to remind you of the fact that, whereas 23 years ago this Institution sent up its first small batch of students for the Matriculation Examination, 10 years ago 110 students were sent up for the same examination, and to-day your B.A. classes number no less than 200, and you have 521 students in the College.

I think you will agree that the Government of Bombay has on many occasions shown its practical approval of the work of this College; and with regard to this present scheme my Government has promised a grant of 2 lakhs of rupees, and I trust it may be possible to provide in next year's Budget a sufficient sum to enable us to pay a further instalment when you require it.

I have, during the past few months, visited a very large number of Institutions, all of which are doing an immense amount of good in the all-important cause of education. Many of these Institutions, like yours, are desirous of further expansion, the need for which in many cases undoubtedly exists. In practically every case this expansion can only be carried out with the aid of further financial assistance from Government; and, while my Government can, and does express its willingness to give this financial assistance, it can only do so if funds are available. I am glad to see here to-day several members of the Legislative Council, and I am sure that every member of this Society, and of other Societies who are working earnestly in the cause of education, will urge on their representatives in the Council the necessity of giving every assistance to Government in collecting the necessary revenues in order that this financial help shall be given, for such grants can only be paid from sums voted by the Legislative Council which again depend ultimately on the revenue which Government are able to collect.

These remarks which I have just made must apply to the hopes held out by my predecessor in office with regard to the grant required for expenditure on the southern wing of your Primary School. I need not remind you that my Government has already given you a grant of Rs. 37,500, equal to about two-thirds of the cost of the northern block, and that by waiving a demand for the repayment of over Rs. 20,000 in connection with another of your buildings, it has practically contributed that amount towards your expenditure on the southern block. This question will, however, be further considered by my Government, but I mention this to show, as I have said, that Government has in the past, and I think very rightly, shown in a really practical manner its approval of the work you have done, and are doing.

MILITARY TRAINING.

I have heard with great interest that the two platoons allotted to your College in the University Training Corps have proved insufficient, and that so many students apply for admission to the Corps that you are desirous of being allowed a third platoon. I will not repeat the remarks which I have made on other occasions on the duty of citizens to fit themselves to defend their country, and it is a source of keen gratification to realise that the students of this College are so fully recognising that duty. I can only say that the representations which you have made will be forwarded to the proper quarter. The present position is that, out of a total of 16 platoons in the 1st Bombay Battalion of the University Training Corps, 8 were originally allotted to Poona Colleges and 8 to Bombay Colleges, and, up to the present, it has been impossible to increase the establishment for your College, and you will have no doubt realised the desirability of spreading the movement as widely as possible in the Presidency. It is, however, most gratifying to note that since 1921, when you were able to raise 2 full platoons, you have not only been able to maintain the full strength of these platoons, but come forward with a further request for another platoon.

I am also very pleased to hear that the Boy Scout movement has taken such deep root in the social life of your College and on your many other social activities, more particularly on the Students' Co-operative Stores, I sincerely congratulate all concerned.

I am indeed glad to hear of the keen interest being taken by the students in every form of sport. I think my views on the subject of physical training are well known to you, and you here in this College are particularly fortunate in having for your example on the Staff men who have earned a well deserved and a great reputation throughout India. In Professor Deodhar, I know from personal experience that you have a great cricketer, and I am happy to say that my personal experience of his skill as a batsman was on the occasion when I was playing on the same side as he was and I could therefore admire that skill all the more from the fact that I was not fielding against him. I wish you all every success next year in the Inter-Collegiate Sports, and I shall hope personally to see you carry off several of the trophies.

I should like to say once more that it has been a real pleasure to me to come here to-day. I have congratulated you on the work which the Society is doing, but none of the efforts which the Society has put forth would be of any avail had it not been that they were able to secure so well qualified a Staff, which is doing all in its power for the continuation of the development of the work of the Society.

I sincerely hope that the completion of these buildings will not be long delayed, and that the New Poona College will go on and prosper as it has done in the past."

MANGANESE INDUSTRY IN MYSORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 14.

In view of great demand for manganese and of large volumes of private enterprise coming forward for its exploitation, the Government of Mysore have relaxed reservation of this mineral throughout the State with the exception of certain specified areas. Prospecting licenses will be granted to approved applicants subject to condition that right to purchase ore if required for industrial purposes is reserved to Government and that licensee shall pay to Government not less than 25 per cent. of profits obtained from business in addition to royalty and other fees prescribed.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Oct. 14.

At the Mysore Representative Assembly meeting, to-day, the only question of importance discussed was a resolution of the Local Self-Government Conference of 1923 which recommended that Presidents of Municipal Councils should be elected by a general body of voters instead of by Councils themselves, from among the members. The recommendation was accepted by the Council.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 14.

A communique states:—The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to a press report that Mr. MacDonald and Sirdar Bahadur Ladon La are now on a political mission to Tibet and are desieged at Lhasa. The statement has no basis in fact. No political mission is at present in Tibet, Mr. MacDonald who has been for the last 15 years a British trade agent at Yatung has been granted long leave of which he has, by now, probably availed himself and Sirdar Bahadur Ladon La who is a Bengal official of Sikkimese extraction recently on deputation with the Tibetan Government, left Lhasa for India on the 9th instant.

FALSE CHARGES EXPOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, October 14.

Ten Hindus who were arrested by the police on a charge of assaulting a Mahomedan in the recent Hindu-Muslim riots at Nagpur were discharged to-day by Mr. Slaney, the City Magistrate. In acquitting the accused the Magistrate remarked that the evidence adduced was unreliable, unsatisfactory and incredible and fell far short of incriminating any of the accused.

MURDER OF POLICE INSPECTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

It is reported that Mr. M. M. Philip, Police Inspector, has been murdered at Kadakavur railway station between Trivandrum and Quilon and that motive of the crime is suspected to be personal enmity.

Official and Personal.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah has been invited to attend the investiture to be held at Delhi by H. E. the Viceroy on November 21 when Sir Mahomed will receive the Insignia of Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire recently conferred upon him.—(A. P.)

CHILDREN'S BILL.

(Continued from previous page.)

Magistrates empowered to deal with prosecutions were competent and fit authorities for deciding which cases of begging, singing or performances were bonafide and legitimate and which were not.

Maulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed opposed an amendment on the ground that the objected clause was based on the provisions of the English Children's Act.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar supported the amendment on the ground that the provisions of the clause as they stood were capable of a wrongful application.

BEGGING IN INDIA.

He said the amendment was rendered necessary in consequence of habits and customs of Indian people. During certain portions of the year begging to the accompaniment of singing is often resorted to by ladies of respectable families and these cases have to be protected from the widewording of the Bill. India was a country where begging was not associated in many cases with odium which attaches to it in some other countries as England. Begging as mark of self-suppression, humility and renunciation was often undertaken as penance who could not be guilty of any of the acts which the Bill was intended to suppress e.g. many poor Brahmin students begged for cooked food during their pupilar stage from house to house and infact many of these juvenile mendicants had risen in after life to high places of honour and distinction. The clause as drafted might interfere with the conceptions and habits of a large section of Indian people. The words objected to might have been copied from the provisions of the English Act but he would remind the Government of danger of copying provisions from English enactments which had no application to this country owing to wide differences of customs and sentiments. This danger was all the more in dealing with cases involving interference with social and religious conceptions of people of this country.

Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar, Joseph Bantista and R. G. Pradhan supported the amendment.

The Home Member said in his opinion the amendment would militate against the efficient working of the act but he left it to the vote of the House.

The amendment was carried.

Mr. Nariman moved another amendment reducing the maximum punishment under this clause from 3 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi (Belgaum) opposed the amendment on the ground that penal provisions as they stood were the minimum punishment adequate to the offence.

The Home Member opposed the amendment which was lost.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee moved an amendment to Clause 10 for the inclusion in the list of punishable offences causing, inciting or abetting young persons to gamble, to borrow money, drink, smoke or take drug.

Mr. Bhopatkar suggested a slight modification of this amendment.

After some discussion the Home Secretary said that while Government would not oppose the amendment it would suggest that after experience has been gained of working the measure if public opinion favoured the proposal a new measure might be introduced. As the Bill now stood the amendment went beyond the scope of Bill and would require the previous sanction of the Government of India and delay the progress of the Bill. Messrs. Husseinbhai Laljee and Bhopatkar withdrew their amendments.

Mr. Nariman moved for the deletion of sub-clause 2 of Clause 10 which provided that in case of persons charged with allowing their wards to be in Street premises or place in manner punishable under provisions of the Bill the onus of proving his innocence shall be upon the accused. Mr. Nariman dwelt upon the implications of the clause and hardships it would work upon innocent parents.

Mr. D. R. Patil (Bhusaval) supported the amendment on the ground that it violated elementary principle of jurisprudence. Mr. Montgomerie, Home Secretary opposed the amendment. He thought provisions of the clause safeguarded the liberty and rights of parents. Mr. Pahalajani (Sukkur), Deputy President supported the amendment.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi (Belgaum) also supported the aemndment.

The Home Member urged the Council to reject the amendment.

The motion was pressed to a division and carried by 45 votes to 33. Mr. Nariman moved another amendment to Clause 11 which penalises persons allowing their wards between the age of four and sixteen to reside in or frequent a brothel. Mr. Nariman's amendment wanted to exempt from this penal clause natural guardians allowing their wards to reside with them in brothel till 16 years of age in case of male children and 9 years in case of girls. Mr. Nariman contended that even in cases of prostitutes it will be cruel to remove their children from them at the early age of four. The Home Secretary and Home Member opposed the amendment which was put to vote and lost.

Sir D. B. Adwani (Karachi) moved that Clause 7 should be amended as to authorise only police officers of the rank of inspector to take cognisance of offences punishable under the Bill.

The Home Secretary opposed the amendment. He said inspectors of Police Department were being slowly eliminated and the result will be only police superintendents would be eligible to deal with cases arising under the Bill if the amendment were carried. He characterised the amendment as a piece of nonsense. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed (Poona) supported the amendment. Mr. Jayakar supported the amendment. Mr. Nariman replying retorted to the Home Secretary's characterisation that the amendment was a piece of nonsense by describing the whole clause under discussion as nonsense. The right of removing children from guardianship was restricted in civil cases only to a High Court and other superior Courts and it was mischievious to invest petty police officials with the power of removing children from their guardians.

Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General opposed the amendment and explained that in view of the special nature of legislation the provision empowering any police officer was rightly made. Mr. D. B. Adwani (Karachi) supported the amendment. The Home Member opposed the amendment and thought it was due to a misapprehension. A case will often arise under the Bill requiring an expeditious action being taken. The amendment would handicap of the working Bill by restricting the right of actions under the Bill to only superior police officers who may not be available on the spot to met emergent contingencies arising frequently and unexpectedly. The amendment was lost.

Another amendment by Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar) to eliminate words "Who exercise regular and proper guardianship" to the definition of the term guardian was opposed by the Home Member and lost.

Mr. Nariman moved the deletion of the sub-clause which provided for the removal of children and young persons from parents or guardians deemed unfit to be in custody of their wards by reason of criminal and drunken habits.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi (Belgaum) moved an amendment to Mr. Nariman's amendment deleting the words "drunken habits" thus permitting the removal of children only from parents or guardians of criminal habits.

The Home Member opposed both the amendments. After a heated discussion the House carried Mr. Dalvi's amendment by 45 to 38 votes and rejected Mr. Nariman's amendment.

Mr. D. B. Adwani (Karachi) moved an amendment providing that in cases of children having regular guardians the police officer shall, in the first instance make report to the nearest magistrate who shall call upon such guardian to show cause why his ward should not be removed from his care during the pendency of proceedings and may on suitable securities being offered for the safety of such child permit it to remain in charge of the said guardian or order his removal till final orders are passed. The amendment was carried by the consent of the Government. Two minor amendments by Mr. Nariman were next passed. The Council passed two other clauses without discussion and adjourned till to-morrow.

POLICE STATIONS AS "PLACES OF SAFETY."

Mr. K. F. Nariman says that in his criticism of the second reading of the Children's Bill he did not congratulate Government on limiting resort to police stations as the place of safety only to emergent cases but said that he was glad that the Select Committee was able to convince Government in regard to the police stations not being ordinarily places of safety while during the first reading the Council was not able to persuade Government to the same effect.

DR. VELKAR'S QUESTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

Dr. M. B. Velkar will ask the following question:—

Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the circular issued by the Bombay Medical Council to the registered medical practitioners in Bombay in connection with the National Medical College, Bombay?

Will they also be pleased to state whether the said circular was issued with Government's approval?

Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether their attention has been drawn to the account appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of 3rd July, 1924, of an inquest held on the dead body of a Mahomedan and the jury's remarks on the conduct of the authorities of the J. J. Hospita, Bombay, in refusing to admit the dying man into the hospital?

(b) If so, have Government taken, or do they intend to take, any action in the matter?

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL.

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR'S SPEECHES.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar delivered the following speech in the Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, on Monday, in supporting the amendment of Mr. V. B. Jog to Clause 2 of the Children's Protection Bill:—

I rise to support the amendments proposed by Mr. Jog. I am not sure whether the Home Secretary's description of this Bill as a piece of criminal legislation is an apt one. No doubt the Bill contains penal clauses, but it is primarily and essentially a Bill to make further provision for the custody and protection of children, as this House will find from the description of the Bill itself. Viewed as such, it is really a piece of social legislation, no doubt making certain things penal. That being the true nature of the Bill, I think the principle is sound that before the benefits of such remedial legislation are saddled upon a locality, Government should have the means and the opportunity of finding out whether public opinion in that locality wants them or is otherwise ripe enough for the enforcement of the provisions of this Bill. We are told that the procedure laid down in the amendment is not necessary, because Government, as a matter of fact, will consult the local officers who, in their turn, will consult Local Bodies. This argument so far from weakening the force of the amendment, makes it all the stronger, because it is obvious that if the opinion of the local bodies is to guide Government in the enforcement of this enactment then it is better that Government should approach these Local Bodies direct rather than through the mediation of local officers. Local officers, we know, are apt very often to be ignorant of public opinion except as voiced by people, who do not often reflect it in the real sense. I believe that having regard to the novelty of the experiment this Bill implies, it would be a great safeguard that Government should be required to consult public opinion before rushing upon the enforcement of these provisions.

IN SUPPORT OF MR. DEV'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, in supporting the amendment of Mr. S. S. Dev to clause 3, sub-clause (f) of the Children's Protection Bill said:—

I am sorry that Government do not see their way to accept the amendment. Reference is made to Section 47 as an argument against its acceptance. But as that Section makes it clear, there, the religion of the child is to be respected "if possible." That provision, no doubt, removes a part of the difficulty, which arose against this measure, when it was first introduced. But having accepted the principle that the religion of the child is to be protected, Government may as well go a step further and provide that no person is a "fit person" within the meaning of this Act, unless he undertakes to bring up the child in conformity with the religion of its birth. This House is apt to lose sight of the actual wording of the amendment. It does not say that the person or institution who takes up the custody of the child must profess the religion of the child. The amendment makes it sufficient, if the said person or institution, whatever religion he or it professes, should undertake merely to *bring up* any child entrusted to his care in conformity with the religion of its birth. In other words whatever the religion of the person or institution may be, so long as he or it is prepared to provide opportunities or facilities for the instruction of the child in its own religion, the purpose of the amendment is satisfied. The Hon. the Home Secretary put the alternative as if it existed beween the child perishing on the one hand and its religious conversion on the other. I was surprised that he put the alternative in such a provoking and drastic form. Perhaps, he is not aware that if most of the members on this side of the House were asked to choose between these two alternatives, they will have no hesitation in answering that the religion of the child is to be protected even at the cost of its life. That is very often the Indian sentiments, right or wrong, and Government are bound to respect it. But may I in this connection point out to the Hon. the Home Secretary that as the Act is framed, the cases that fall under it are not always those of an alternative between the perishing of the child and its religious conversion. For instance, under Clause 7, are included cases of a child being found wandering, destitute or in the company of a guardian or drunken habits or in the company of a prostitute or in residence in a brothel. All such cases are within the Act. Nobody, not even the Hon. the Home Secretary can argue that these are cases of the child's perishing. Therefore, it is clear, I submit that the alternative presented by the Hon. the Home Secretary, however, catching it may appear, is not really a sound one. I can imagine various localities in this Presidency where religious institutions of a particular denomination are so prosperous or numerous that there will be a great temptation in the way of the Magistrate to relegate children to the custody of such institutions, especially in the absence of any institutions of the same denomination as the child. We all know that many of these denominational religious institutions like, for instance, the Salvation Army and Christian Missions, are so excellently managed that they will, by reason of their excellent management, furnish a great temptation to the Magistrate, especially if he is anxious to consign the child to a well-managed and well-organised institution. Government are aware of the deepest susceptibilities of Hindus and Mahomedans in this matter. I should have thought Government were anxious to respect these susceptibilities, having regard to the fact that the measure is a novel experiment in this province. The Hon. Member for Belgaum, Mr. Dalvi, advanced an argument that it would do right to penalise a locality by sending its children to Christian Missions, unless the inhabitants were prepared to start institutions of the religious instruction of their own children. This is a very curious argument, that we should inflict a penalty on a locality by interfering with the religious liberty of its citizens and their children. I do not want the House to accept this argument. It is rather a dangerous one. I believe that Government will show very good sense and an appreciation of the feeling of the Indian people, if they accept this amendment. May I, therefore, ask the Hon. the leader of the House to accept this amendment?

ASSAM TEA GARDEN COOLIES.

INTERPELLATIONS IN COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, October 14.

At the Madras Legislative Council to-day the Home Member replied to a number of questions relating to the recent exodus of coolies from the Assam tea gardens most of whom are recruited from the Telugu districts of this presidency. Replying to a question regarding the repatriation of Madras coolies, the Home Member said that the Government of Assam had taken all possible steps to repatriate the labourers to their native districts partly at the expense of that Government and partly at that of the tea estates concerned. They had also made arrangements for providing medical attendants and food to the coolies who required them while on the journey and during halts.

The Government of Madras had satisfied themselves that the coolies were spread needless hardships and that they would be restored to their homes as early as possible and were also in constant communication with the Government of Assam.

The day, though originally intended to be devoted for the transaction of non-official business, was again utilised for further discussion of the Madras Irrigation Bill.

CHINESE WAR.

DEFEAT OF SHANGHAI MARSHALL.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 13.

An official information has been received here that a very severe fighting yesterday which resulted in the defeat of the Chekiang troops, defeating Shanghai Marshall Lu Yenghsaing and general Ho Fenglin, leaders of the latter have taken a ship for Japan. It is assumed that the rebellion will now collapse. A press message adds that the Fukein and Kiangsi invaders are advancing in good order having nothing to do, but march in the wake of the retreating army. Shanghai is expected to be captured to-night.—(B.O.W.)

FUTURE ADMINISTRATION OF SHANGHAI.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Shanghai.—The Kaiugsu forces, who are partisans of the Central Government at Peking, are now negotiating to take over the administration of the Chinese City of Shanghai. No trouble is apprehended as regards the foreign settlements.—Reuter.

LUYUNGHSIANG'S ARRIVAL AT NAGASAKI

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Nagasaki.—Luyunghsiang has arrived here with the Staff.—Reuter.

CHINA'S CIVIL WAR.

CAUSE OF THE ROW.

The cause of the present trouble in China centers in Shanghai. Shanghai is an extraterritorial foreign settlement situated at the extreme southeast of the Province of Kiangsu. Its great harbor is indispensable to foreign trade in China. Its political importance can be gauged when it is stated that all Chinese political refugees find protection within its borders.

The immediate cause is that Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan, Tuchun (Governor) of Kiangsu wants Shanghai under his thumb. As it is, he thinks the Military Commissioner in Shanghai ought to be a man of his choice. Having tried peacefully to oust Gen. Ho from this Commissionership, he is now resolved to do it by force, which brings him into conflict with Gen. Lu Yunghsiang, Tuchun of Chekiang, who is equally determined to preserve his influence in Shanghai and who has had Gen Ho appointed to the Commissionership although Shanghai is not in his province.

General Wu, Tuchun of Chihli, and the ablest military mind of China is a friend of Gen. Chi and is espousing his cause, while Marshall Chang Eso-lin, Tuchun of Manchuria, a man of great brains and tremendous power, but no match for Gen. Wu, has chosen to oppose the latter in the present struggle and has been threatening to march on Peking.

Dr. Sun-Yat Sen also has shown leanings towards the Tuchun of Chekiang.

The general cause of the dispute is inherent in the political chaos which besets China. The Tuchuns, who exercise almost sovereign power in their Provinces, are split up in many factions, due largely to personal jealousies. The immense power which the Tuchuns wield is naturally the greatest obstacle to the reunification of China.

FOREIGN POWERS' WARNING.

On the outbreak of hostilities Sir Ronald Macleay, British Minister to China and Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, sent the Chinese Foreign Office a note from the Powers reminding the Government of China that it would be held responsible for loss of life and damage to property of foreign nationals. The note read:

"We, the undersigned representatives of Great Britain, Japan, France and the United States, learning of the grave danger of hostilities breaking out between the provincial authorities of Kiangsu and Chekiang, feel it our duty to repeat and reaffirm in the most solemn manner the obligations of the Chinese Government in the present crisis, to prevent loss of life and property to members of the foreign community in and around Shanghai."

Simultaneously the principal Powers who are diplomatically represented in Peking and keep military and naval forces in China for the protection of foreigners, who are not subject to the laws of China but to the laws of their own countries, and who are under the jurisdiction of their consulates, sent ten warships to the Shanghai harbour to watch over the inhabitants of the city and its outlying area. Rear Admiral David Murray Anderson, of the British Navy, was designated Commander-in-Chief of all foreign vessels; four American, three British, three Japanese.

JAPANESE MILITARY RETRENCHMENT

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Tokio.—The Cabinet has decided to curtail the State expenditure by 210 million yens including under the Army head 31½ million, Navy 18½ and Home 35 million. —Reuter.

CASE AGAINST MR. NAICKER WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

A press communique states:—"In their order dated 25th June 1924, Government authorised the prosecution of Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker in respect of a speech delivered by him at Mylapore, Madras, on 18th March 1924. During the course of the trial the accused stated publicly that he did not mean to say that Swaraj should be attained by violence and that he had no intention to excite hatred or contempt against the Government and that the object with which the speech was delivered was to encourage the people to wear khaddar. In view of these statements of the accused, Government have been pleased to order the withdrawal of the prosecution."

SLAM AS REVEALED IN QURAN.

RELIGION OF PEACE AND LOVE."

KHWAJA KAMALUDDIN'S LECTURE.

At the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday ght, Khwaja Kamaluddin Saheb deliver- a lecture on "Islam—the Religion of ace and Love", Dr. Jivanji J. Modi pre- ling.

The Khwaja Saheb said:—

"I am asked to say something on a sub- t, which one could not do justice to, thin the short space of time at my dis- sal. Leave apart a speech for an hour two, it needs volumes after volumes to ow and elucidate those principles that ve been taught by the Quran and the rophet to establish peace, love, and amity mong various units of humanity, and in eir various calls and avocations of life ithout having any regard whatsoever eed, class, colour, or language. Consider- g the shortness of the time at my disposal re, I would take the so-called religious le of the question—I say advisedly the so- lled religious side of the question, other- ise everything I would do in various acti- ties of my life, is my religion under the achings of the Quran. Islam does not nfine religion to the performance of certain tuals or doing certain worship. We Mus- ms do not divide our week into God's day d man's days. Every day is the day of od if man leads a godly life. My domes- c life, my professional life, my life as citizen, my life as a neighbour, is my re- gion, if it is led in implicit submission to ivine ordinances—ordinances that help to ork out the cause of humanity. A Mus- m must follow Mohammed, who has been dered by the Quran to give out to the orld the object of his life in these words:—

"Say—surely my prayers and my sacri- fices my life, and my death are for Allah, the Creator, the Sustainer, and the Nourisher of all races, creeds, classes i.e. l all the worlds."

Chap. vi verse 163).

n a word, to further the cause of hu ity is the great object before Moham- d.

But to-day I take religion in the narrow nse of the word as is popularity ken:

The other day I struck a note at Chow- aty, which might have appeared to many discordant note. Some of our friends love hear from a Muslim to declare that he first an Indian and then a Muslim. But say, and I am proud to say so, that m first a Muslim and then an Indian. slam, and only Islam, and no other racial ountry or patriotic consideration creates n me a consciousness that responds to all hese demands that are essential to establish eace, amity, fellow-feeling and patriotic deals in the world. And who are Muslims? et the Quran answer the question for e:—

"Say, we believe in Allah and (in) that which has been revealed to us, and that which was revealed to Abraham and Ish- mael and Issac and Jacob and the tribes and (in) that which was given to Moses and Jesus, and (in) that which was given to the prophets from their Lord. We do not *make distinction between* any of them and to Him do we submit."

(Chap. ii verse 136).

We believe "in that which was given the prophets from their Lord." And has not the Book said that every race, every com munity, every country, has been given prophet, a guide, a warner from the Lord? And why not India? I, as a Muslim, am bound to pay my allegiance to all the prophets of the world. With the Quran I must accept the Bible in its original purity as my own book from God. I claim the sacred Vedas and the wise sayings of Mazda as a joint property with my Hindu and Parsee brethren. I should not make distinction between a prophet and a pro- phet, as I have been enjoined so in the Quran. And why should I? I have to sub- mit to my Lord and not to a man. This is Islam. I must bow down therefore to His words no matter wherever it came, in India or Arabia, provided it reaches me in its prestine purity. More than half the trouble becomes finished if we act upon this golden dictum of the Quran. I believe in the Divine origin of all ancient religions— so the Quran says. If I differ somewhere with others, it is in interpretation or as to the question of their genuineness. Are not our Hindu brethren of various sects and persuasions at daggers drawn against each other on this very question of interpreta- tions among themselves? Do not the Aryas and Sanatan Dharmies stand pole apart in their reading of the Vedas? If they call me an image-breaker, did not Dayanand do the same thing? If I believe in the unity of God, did not Raja Ram Mohan Roy do the same? Why, you Hinda friends, fight with me, if you manage to keep your equanimity of mind and com- placency of heart when you mix with an Arya or a Brahmu? Study the various tenets and doctrines of the different sects of the Hindus, and you will not find a single thing in my beliefs as far as doctrinal basis goes that is not believed by one or the other sect of the Hindus.

"FIRST A MUSLIM, THEN AN INDIAN."

I take the best from each of your sects and make up a larger portion of Islam. Could my being an Indian create in me a consciousness which inspires me to respect all the Divine guides of the world? I say, no. But Islam does, and I am proud to say that I am first a Muslim then an In- dian. This broad-minded teaching comes from a religion that has been branded with the stigma of narrow-mindedness. Open the sacred scriptures of the world, and show me anything there that inculcates the like of the teachings I read to you from the Quran. I draw your attention to three simple phrases in the Quran. The Book has been named "Tanzilin Min Rabbil Alamin": a revelation from the Creator and the Nourisher of all. How could it teach anything that may go against the welfare of any person, no matter whatever his reli- gion may be; I read here only one verse and the Quran is teeming with such verses. "And serve Allah and do not associate any- thing with Him, and be good to the parents and to the near of kin and the orphans and the needy and the neighbour of your kin and the *'alien neighbour* and the companion in journey." (Chap. IV verse 36) Mark *"the Alien neighbour,"* and which is the class here that does not come under it?

Secondly, our Prophet has been called "Rahmatul-lil-Alamin": a blessing for the whole humanity. Could a Muslim be a true follower of Mohammed if his actions injure or harm the interests of his fellow- beings? Thirdly, in my daily prayers I worship the Lord, who again is "Rabbul- Alamin", the Creator and nourisher of all. Prayers or lip-gratitude carry no weight with the Lord, if the very words we recite in our prayers are not translated through our actions. How can you serve and wor- ship the Lord of all if you cause trouble, oppression and tyranny to others? Are they not creations of "Rabbul Alamin"? A Muslim is bound to further the cause and work of "Rabbul Alamin." Look around you, even an Atheist has been allowed the same blessings as far as his physical sus- tenance goes, as a believer in God. If the Lord, on the High sends His blessings to all, what right on earth, you Hindus, Christians, or Muslims, have got to deprive any other person of Divine beneficence? Ye Muslims, believe that your Allah is "Rah- man" and "Rahman" is that Beneficent Lord whose benevolence goes to all, no matter whatever their creed or religion may be. Have you not been ordered by your Prophet to name your children after the Holy names of God by affixing the name with the word "Abd" which means ser- vant? If you love to be named "Abdur Rahman" your actions must show that you are serving Rahman: you are walking humbly with Rahman. Has not the last of the prophets enjoined upon you to repro- duce Divine morals when he says: "Imbue yourself with Divine attributes." Be than Abdur Rabb and Abdur Rahman, and you must benefit every creature of the Lord. Ye Muslims have been exhorted in the Quran to love Allah and place Him before all your objects of adoration. But, how to love Allah? Don't come to me for the reply. Your Holy Prophet says to you: "If you wish to love Allah then love His creatures." What a bold and impudent lie we give to these holy words through our action! You love an animal, a dog, a horse, a cat; but is not man, the image of God, the best handiwork of the Lord, no matter it may be in the physical frame of a Hindu, Parsee or a Christian? You Hindu brethren, do your level best to protect kine but man is "Ram Murti" and must be superior to cow. How can your protection of a cow carry merit in the eyes of Parameshvar if in the heat of your passions you injure human beings?

I could dwell on the subject for hours and read verse after verse from the Quran in my support, but I must say something on the burning question concerning the holy places of different religions.

WHEN RELIGIOUS WAR IS JUSTIFIED.

You have often heard of "Jihad." the Muslim institution of defending life, pro- perty and religion. The Quran makes men- tion of only three objects which justify the religious War; and all these three in de- fence. Firstly to defend person and pro- perty against the offender. Secondly to protect places of worship, no matter they belong to any religion. Thirdly, to estab- lish freedom of conscience and religion. A Muslim belongs to the force of Allah. Let no one stand between man and his God. "No compulsion in religion," as the Quran says. Let every person have his own religion, and the policeman of God, as a Muslim is supposed to be, should come forward to fight with one who forces his religion on another by some form of com- pulsion. These words of mine may sound strange to you, as the propagandists against Islam, especially in the Western lands, have been giving you all silly stories of our "Jihad." Read the Quran in the light of the actions of our Prophet, be- cause his morals were those of the Quran, and you will endorse my views. Let me begin with the first and second object of the Muslim War. The Book says:—

"Permission (to fight) is given to those upon whom war is made because they are oppressed, and most surely Allah is well able to assist them."

(Page 671, Chap. 22, Verses 39-40.)

"Those who have been expelled from their homes without a just cause except that they say: Our Lord is Allah. And had there not been Allah repelling some people by others, certainly there would have been pulled down cloisters and churches and synagogues and mosques in which Allah's name is much remember- ed; and surely Allah will help him who helps His cause; most surely Allah is strong, mighty."

(Chap. xxii, verses 39-40).

This is the first permission to fight given to the followers of the Prophet, who, as the Quran itself describes, were those upon whom war had been already made by their enemies, and who were oppressed and who had been expelled from their homes. And again the Book says:—

"Drive them out from whence they drove you out. . . . . but if they *desist then there should be no hostility.*" Who could impeach this permission?

The wars of the prophets were for the same. It hardly needs any long discourse to substantiate it. The locality of the first three battlefields will decide it. The Prophet left Mecca to save his life under Divine Order, where he and his com- panions had been victimized to thirteen years' continuous torture and persecution; but the enemies would not have him even in Medina, which was at a distance of 150 miles from Mecca. The first battle was fought at Bader. 120 miles distant from Mecca the enemies' headquarters, and 30 miles from Medina. Uhad was the scene of the second battle, only 12 miles from Medina. The third was an attack on Medina itself. Ten thousand people from Mecca came to besiege the town of the Prophet. Do not localities of the action prove conclusively that self-defence was the only motive to come into the battle- field? After this the state of war began, which brought defence and offence on both sides. But you cannot refer to a single instance where any person was forced to embrace Islam in the days of the Prophet and his Caliphs at the end of the sword.

The second object of a Muslim war is to protect convents, churches synagogues and mosques. And where does lie a religion on the surface of the earth which has not the institution like convents excepting Islam? Christians, Buddhists and Hindus have their convents and cloisters, and a Muslim must protect them. Do not forget, that monasteries and convents and cloisters of Christians belong to that sect of Chris- tianity—the only sect in the days of the Prophet—that puts images of Jesus, Mary, and other saints before them when they are in their worship. They do the same thing as some of the Hindus do. But let me interpret the Holy verse of the Quran in the actions and doings of the Holy Pro- phet and his followers.

GRANT OF CHARTER TO CHRISTIANS.

The Christians of Nijran came to our Prophet for some concessions, and the fol- lowing Charter was granted to them (India in the Balance, p. 132 small type):—

"To the Christians of Nijran and the neighbouring territories, the security of God and the pledge of His Prophet are extended for their lives, their religion and their property to the present as well as the absent and others besides: there shall be no interference with (the practice of) their faith or their obser- vances; nor any change in their rights or privileges; no bishop shall be removed from his bishopric, nor any monk from his monastery, nor any priest from his priesthood, and they shall continue to en- joy everything great and small as here- tofore; *no image or cross shall be des troyed*; they shall not oppress or be oppressed; they shall not practise the rights of blood-vengeance as in the Days of Ignorance; no tithes shall be levied from them, nor shall they be required to furnish provisions for the troops."

This comes from a king to his subjects, and not as a peace or treaty made with an enemy made under the pressure of the moment.

After the Prophet come the days of Caliph Abu-Bakar. Khalid bin Walid was the Muslim Commander. In his pro- clamation to the Christians, which guaran- tees them their lives, liberty, and property, he declares:—

"They shall not be prevented from beating their Nakus and taking out their Crosses on occasional festivals."

This declaration was approved of and sanctioned by the Caliph and his Council.

Beating of Nakus and taking out of Crosses. Where comes the difference if a Nakus is beaten by a Hindu or a Chris- tian? Where lies the distinction or dis- parity if a Hindu carries Arti or a Chris- tian takes out Cross?

In the injunction given by Abu-Bakar to his armies, I read the following:—

"Do not disturb the quiet of the monks and the hermits and destroy not their abode." (The Sources of Chris- tianity: p. 182).

Even in the din of a war a Muslim soldier cannot disturb the quiet of a hermit, how can a Muslim pass the religious place of the others by beating drums, because he should not disturb the quiet of the hermits. I leave my Hindu brethren to their own religious sense. I assure them that in our mosque we revere and remember the name of Allah, "their God and our God" as the Quran says. He is one and the same. fail to understand how religious conscious- ness feels elevated, if by beating of drums, the quiet of the Muslims in prayer in the mosque becomes disturbed.

Now I come to the time of the second Caliph. He scrupulously preserved intact the property dedicated to the Christian churches in Egypt and continued the allow- ance made by the former Government for the support of the priests. The Great Caliph when he entered Jurasalem as a conqueror visited the Resurrection Church. The time for the saying of the Asar prayer came, while he was in the Church. The head- patriarch of the Church asked him to say his prayer then and there. But the Great Caliph said, if he said his prayer there, the very place would become converted into a mosque by the coming generation; he would better go out and say his prayer at a distance from the Church. And so it proved. I saw the Mosque when I visited Eurasalem which stands at a distance of several hundred yards from the Resurrec- tion Church in the memory of Caliph's saying prayer there. The Christians re- ceived the same treatment in the reign of the third Caliph, and the Christian Patriarch of Mery bears testimony to it in the following words:—

"The Arabs who have been given by God the Kingdom (of the earth), do not attack the Christian faith; on the con- trary, they help us in our religion; they respect our God and our saints and bestow gifts on our Churches and Monas- teries."

(India in the Balance: p. 133, first para in small type).

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

I do not wish to tax your patience by relating to you the examples of tolerance shown by the Muslim rule to Non-Mus- lims everywhere. I come to India. Let a propagandist say what he likes. I would ask some Hindu friend to accompany me to Benares. I would ask the custodians of several temples in Benares that enjoy sub- sidies and estates for the upkeep of the Hindu temples to show us their Title- Deeds. And to the great surprise of my Hindu friend, he will find that those estates are a grant from Aurangzeb. I have got a photo of those Title-Deeds. And is it not a wonder of wonders that the great tolerant monarch is blackguarded by those who are interested in these days in the division of Hindus and Muslims. You often revere the memory of Akbar the Great. Did he do anything in addition to that which the Quran demands from every Muslim to do as regards the religion of others? Go to Kashmir and you find the same thing. Many of the Hindu holy places enjoy jagirs and estates granted not by the present Hindu ruler but by the Great Moguls with Aurangzeb among them. But why the jagirs of the Muslim mosques and other holy places there have been confiscated and why the big stone Mosque in Sirinagar became closed against Muslims, is a matter of considera- tion for my Hindu brethren.

Hindu Brethren, how can you explain your outnumbering us in India if the suc- cessful Muslim reign of one thousand years in India had the Quran in one hand and the sword in the other? And do not forget that the larger number of the Mus- lims here in India are not the Hindu con- verts but the descendents of those who came from outside and settled in India.

From Kashmir I come to Deccan. Does not a big portion of the State Revenue in Hyderabad go to support devals, Parsee temples, churches and mosques? Has not the religion of toleration and peace been acted upon there? Unfortunately these days of ours have seen desecration and de- molition of the temples of God, may they be mosques or devals. But the Muslim Monarch of Deccan comes forward under the dictates of his religion, for the repara- tion of the demolished temples, a lesson which should be followed by other Indian rulers, Bharatpur among them. And now I give you another example of tolera- tion the like of which you will not find in the history of the world:—

Some of the Christian fathers in the days of the Prophet came to the Prophet to discuss with him the merits of the true religion. Muslim hospitality located them in houses surrounding the Mosque of the Prophet. They remained guests of the Prophet for several days and then came Sunday—the day of the Lord with the Christians. For a Muslim the whole of the earth is his mosque; but the Christian guests had to find a church to pray to their God and where would they find out? But the Prophet of Love and Toleration comes to their rescue. He offers them the very Mosque to be used by them as their Church, and what a matter of surprise! The very House of Allah, where God who is neither begotten nor begetter was wor- shipped, became the worshipping place of those who believe in the begetter and the begotten son of God.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

Muslims, I have to say to you a word more. Yours is the religion of proselytiza- tion. Win others to your faith as your forefathers did. Win them for your cause by your actions by the love you should bear to all by the peace you are bound to make with others, as "Asalam Alaikum" is your watchword, and by the tolerant spirit which should characterize your thought, your word and your action. Your religion is Islam. It means peace. Transmute your religion into your actions, as a tree is seen by its fruits. God be with you."

ACHIEVEMENT OF REAL UNITY.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S OPTIMISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Oct. 13.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani speaking before a distinguished audience in the Town Hall this morning under the presidency of Mr. H. A. Dravid, feelingly emphasised the need of translating into action the resolu- tions passed at the Unity Conference. The speaker remarked that although the close of Mr. Gandhi's 21 days fast had been marked by regrettable disturbances at Allahabad and Jubbulpore, he did not en- tertain any pessimistic feelings with re- gard to the achievement of real unity.

Alluding to the question of untouchability, the lecturer observed that the bureaucracy had, up till now, done practically nothing for their uplift. That could be accomplish- ed only by the people and it behoved all parties in the country to concentrate their efforts on the removal of this stigma.

Briefly surveying the present political situation in the country, Mr. Chintamani declared that the best interests of the country demanded that the leaders of pub- lic opinion should emphasise the points of agreement instead of magnifying the points of divurgence. Different parties may carry on their different activities in different spheres, but they ought to cooperate among themselves and strengthen the national forces with a view to bring nearer the ad- vent of Swaraj, without which the best interests of the country could not be pro- moted even in such spheres as the spread of education and the removal of untouchabi- lity.

Economic & Financial Review.

INDIANISATION OF THE PORT TRUST.

BY "KRISTODAS".

Those who are behind the scenes must have derived some fun from the ponderous leader which appeared the other day in the "Times of India" on "The Future of the Port of Bombay." It cannot surely be the appearance of the Report of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1923-24 which caused this editorial attention to the affairs of the Port. This is not the time for going deeper into the reasons though the time may come when it may be necessary to do so. Suffice it to say for the present that as the sting of the scorpion lies in its tail, the sting of the article lies in the concluding portion of the second paragraph. After indulging in same general platitudes about the financial condition of the Port Trust the paper goes on to refer to what it calls "grounds for anxiety" which "lie far deeper than the un- favourable figures of a cycle of depression." The "Punch" recently gave a series of articles on "How to write short Stories" in its own inimitable way. The Bori Bun- der article on the Port Trust may well serve as an object lesson in the art of leader writing. Begin the leader with a few statistical facts and a few general pla- titudes to give the reader an impression of the impartiality of the article and its desire to place before him a balanced view. Having thus prepared the ground in the first paragraph the second para- graph alarms him by referring to "grounds for anxiety." These are bad times for the commercial community and any member of this community, as soon as he reads about these grounds for anxiety regarding the Port Trust, will get nervous. Then comes the leader writer's opportunity for adver- tising. These grounds are classified in three divisions:—(1) "insensate hostility to foreign trade". (2) "intrusion of politics into business" and (3) "possibility of the prevalence of the parochial outlook." It need not be told that the second division of this classification is what all the while the writer had in mind.

INDIANISATION THE ISSUE.

Just as while accepting the self-Govern- ment for India as an academic proposition the bureaucracy and the Anglo-Indian com- mercial community put it down not as practical proposition as some far off divine event, so Indianisation is accepted merely as an academic proposition and not as an immediate practical question. Hence all sorts of opposition veiled and secret is started against it in one form or another. Why this Indianisation of the Port Trust staff should be considered as a ground for anxiety passes comprehension. The only justification the "Times" can urge is "the home bred product cannot by the light of nature efficiently replace ex- perience acquired through long years of special training." The only plain meaning which can be derived from this is that Indians must ever rest satisfied with ordi- nary clerkships leaving the higher jobs to be filled up as now by non-Indians. Ques- tions must be asked both in the Indian Legislature and local Councils what practi- cal effect is given to the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Sethna with regard to the Indianisation of Port Trusts. As far as the information goes very little practical effect is given, so far as the Bombay Port Trust is concerned and naturally too for it is presided over by a reactionary civilian who throughout his official career has made himself conspicuous by his anti-Indian ideas. With regard to this eternal ques- tion of politics and business it is to be wished that Anglo-Indian papers will cease talking about it after the spirited reply in the Assembly of Sir Purushottamdas to Mr. Hindley's insinuations. Mr. Hindley had to apologise the next day. All this talk had its day when there were business- men who were ready to play in the hands of Anglo-Indian officials and papers and to dance to their tune. A stronger and sterner generation of businessmen has come on the scene.

PORT TRUST AS THE PURDAH BIBI.

Many of my readers must be remember- ing the splendid fight put up by Sir Din- shah Wacha against the then Improvement Trust and its Purdah manners and the doughty warrior was successful. The same fight is required on the part of trustees of the Port of Bombay for if there is any semi-public institution in this Presidency which is secretive in its ways and methods and does not allow any light of the Sun to fall upon its dark chambers it is the Bom- bay Port Trust. Proceedings of the Bom- bay Municipal Corporation, the Improve- ment Trust and even the Standing Com- mittee of the Corporation are open to the Press. Why then should the proceedings of the Port Trust alone be closed to the Press and carried on behind the Purdah. A body with an annual income of more than Rs. two crores and an annual expenditure more than the income cannot and should not be allowed to carry on its operations behind the Purdah.

It is only if the fierce light of public criticism is falling on its proceedings, that the hands of the Trustees will be strength- ened and the autocracy that has sat so long singly ensconced will be dislodged. Operations of the Port Trust are in several respects as important, if not more im- portant than those of the Bombay Munici- pal Corporation from the point of view of trade and industry. It is exercising a patronage of crores of rupees in the mat- ter of the purchase of stores and construc- tion of new undertakings, and employs a large staff. Unless its proceedings are open to the Press there is every danger that its will ride roughshod over the prin- ciples generally accepted with regard to the purchase of stores and employment of Indians. Nothing is better calculated to break the back of autocracy and reaction- ary obstinacy than publicity and the In- dian Trustees and the Council should work for this in right earnest.

RAILWAY FINANCE AND INDIANISATION.

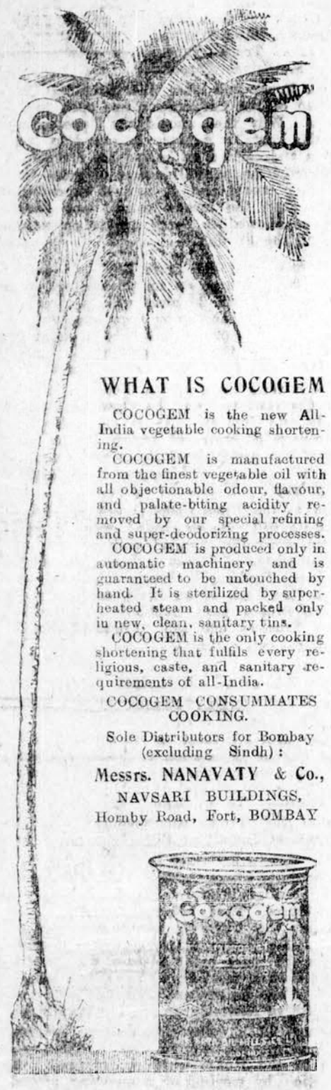
The ultimate form in which the resolu- tion on the Separation of Railway finance from general finance was passed incorporat- ed the views of the Assembly on the In- dianisation of Railway Services. Our friend the special correspondent of the "Times of India" at Simla can never for- get this and other incidents and whenever opportunity comes, takes care to rule in his own peculiar interpretation of certain cir- cumstances. Thus referring to His Ex- cellency the Viceroy's speech at the open- ing of the Railway Conference he describes the scene more as if it were a Cinema show than a meeting of practical business men. Thus he writes "Congratulating the Legislative Assembly on passing it, His Ex- cellency, in a voice ringing with scornful indignation, scathingly rebuked that sec- tion of the House which endangered its adoption by moving or supporting amend- ments wholly unconnected with the prin- ciple involved." The special correspon- dent appeared to think that this sort of scenario writing representing the Assembly as a crowd of schoolboys whom an irate schoolmaster scolds adds to the prestige of the Viceroy. His interpretation however is not borne out by the words of the Vice- roy himself and the only inference is that the special correspondent sees red when- ever he even thinks of Swaraj Party mem- bers and so his reports get a lurid colour- ing. What the Viceroy actually said was "I desire to express my appreciation of the able services of the officers who present- ed the Government case, also of the public spirit of those members of the Assembly who assisted in bringing about an accept- ance of the proposal. I realise that in some cases their support was given to a Government measure of benefit to the in- terests of India, notwithstanding political differences with the Government on other matters, and the resolutions as finally pass- ed represent on the chief point involved in the debate a compromise honourable to both parties." There is not evident in this that "scornful indignation" which the reporter's imagination conjures. His Ex- cellency also referred to Indianisation ob- serving that the recruitment of Indians would be advanced as soon as practicable upto 75 per cent. of the total number of vacancies in the Railway Department. It is interesting to note what a clever and ingenious interpretation is put upon this word "Indianisation" by Mr. McLean, President of the Railway Conference. "The expression "Indianisation" is used now- adays especially in regard to the employ- ment of Indians, but in the case of Rail- ways, which are a vital part of the machinery of the daily life and trade of the country, Indianisation should be con- strued, and I believe, will be construed in years to come, in a much broader sense and that is, the devotion of the Railways to the best interest of Indian life and commerce. That can only be effected in full measure by steady improvement in methods and a constant searching after efficiency." It is said that Lord Curzon once explained away the Queen's Proclama- tion (it is time now that we cease referring to it as our Magna Charta). Mr. McLean has performed a perhaps bigger feat, for he has assumed the role of a lexicographer and given a meaning to the plain simple word "Indianisation" which it can never bear. If solemn promises and covenants are to be treated as scraps of paper and ordinary words are to be given a pervert- ed meaning for political purposes, there would be nothing left of honesty or sagred- ness in politics. Mr. McLean has however shown a very clear cut to the Government for they can solve all complex problems by merely giving to words meanings different from their usual connotation.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL

Odourless, Tasteless, No Eructation, No Hiccup, No Griping, No Nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. A little odour purposely allowed, to convince that it is CASTOR OIL and NOT White Oil (odourless Kerosine Oil). Sold everywhere. Dealers, Dispensaries, Doctors and Hospitals to write to.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.

T W



WHAT IS COCOGEM

COCOGEM is the new All-India vegetable cooking shortening.

COCOGEM is manufactured from the finest vegetable oil with all objectionable odour, flavour, and palate-biting acidity removed by our special refining and super-deodorizing processes.

COCOGEM is produced only in automatic machinery and is guaranteed to be untouched by hand. It is sterilized by superheated steam and packed only in new, clean, sanitary tins.

COCOGEM is the only cooking shortening that fulfils every religious, caste, and sanitary requirements of all-India.

COCOGEM CONSUMMATES COOKING.

Sole Distributors for Bombay (excluding Sindh):

Messrs. NANAVATY & Co.,
NAVSARI BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

DRESS SMARTLY

BUT WITH

GOOD TASTE

YOUR clothes tell at a glance whether you are a common-place man, or a man who is smart and of good taste. Likewise, the dressing and neatness of your Car should be studied as carefully as your clothes. Studied not merely as to the fashion of the moment, but as to the style and dependability best suited to your Car, which is THE important point.

"DRESS your Car smartly yet in good taste"—is the maxim we commend to all well-meant Car owners. Our customers' adaptation of merited accessories is why they and their CARS are looked upon as smart.

THIS being so, you will see that our success in business is not entirely due to the reliable quality of our goods or the excellence and dependability of our products, but also to our ability to help customers select just those goods exactly suited to the individuality of their particular Car.

WITH such a service you will naturally think our prices are high. NOT SO! Tell us the article you need, and the price you wish to pay, and we will show you goods that are value for money. When you get the article and use on your Car you will agree with Ruskin that "right dress (for Motor Car) is bought FOR its worth, and AT its worth."

WE have a feeling of satisfaction and confidence in asking YOU—even if a critical CONNOISSEUR of Motor fitments or fastidious as regards the fit and durability of an article—to order your next requirements, or whatever you may need in our line, from us, because we have not only bought the best goods from the best markets of the world, but our vast experience enables us to guarantee the fit and adaptability that instantly marks the Motorist as a man who is smart and has good taste.

MAY we not have the pleasure of seeing you any day?

THE ADVANCE MOTOR CO
QUALITY—SERVICE—PRICE
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE BOMBAY ABKARI ACT.

A SENTENCE SET ASIDE.

The King-Emperor v. Dhania Supadia.
(Before the Hon. Sir Amberson Marten and Justice Fawcett.)

This was a reference by the District Magistrate of Broach.

The facts material to the case have been given in Their Lordships' judgment:—

"In this case one Dhania has been convicted by the First Class Magistrate at Ankleshwar under s. 43 (1) (b) of the Abkari Act, and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50; in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for one month. In the Magistrate's record of the case Dhania's age is given as 18, and it is stated that he admitted that he was the son of the main accused Supadia, and was present at the time when his father was manufacturing illicit liquor.

The District Magistrate of Broach has referred the case to us with a recommendation that the sentence is excessive and that this Court should remit the remainder of the term of imprisonment and the fine inflicted upon the accused, who has been released on personal bond after serving a part of the sentence. The District Magistrate states that the age of the accused is 14 as certified by the medical officer.

In view of his age, and the fact that his presence on the scene with his father is not so criminal as it might be under other circumstances, we agree with the District Magistrate's view, and accordingly set aside the sentence passed upon the accused, except in regard to the imprisonment already suffered by him.

The amount of the fine if paid to be refunded."

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

(WEDNESDAY, October 15).

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE AS TO COMPROMISE
4747-23—Unwalla P and P, Parvatibai widow and others v Vithal Gopal Bhurke and another, Shah and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

4626-23—Unwalla P and P, Atmaram Ganesh Karekar v Parvatibai widow and others, Pandia and Co, Shah and Chh.
3327-23—Malvi M R and Co. The Century Flour Mills Co Ltd v Pandurao Vinayakrao Joshi, Shroff and L.
3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G. The Official Assignee of Bombay v Charandas Ukeda and another, Malvi M R and Co.
310-23—Crawford B and Co., The Royal Bank of Scotland v Rahim Kasam and Son, Khanderao L and M.
1757-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Ghelabhai Vithaldas Parekh, Malvi M R and Co.
2218-23—Motichand and D. The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd, Habib Tar Mahomed, Mulla and M.
1244-23—Captain and V, Monji Velji v Joshi Khimji Lalji and others, S N Nanavati and Co.
498-23—Craigie B and C, The Asiatic Petroleum Co (India) Ltd v Allamoodin Balamiya, Divekar and B.
278-24—Manohar and Co, Madhavsing Saralyitsing v Purnanand Bindeshwar and another, Dharmsy D and Co.
3914-23—Malvi M R and Co, Jwaladut Rameshwar Pillani v N C Mehta, Purnanand C and J.
691-24—Patell and E, Dayalji Madhowji v Haridas Vallabhji, Unwalla P and P.
695-24—Pandia and Co, Hardas Kanji v Mahomedally R Jethabhoy and another Thakoredas and D.
24-24—Payne and Co, The Sirdar Carbolic Gas Co Ltd v Nowroji and Sons, Jehangir and S.
678-24—N C Dalal and Co, Jethabhai Mulji v Ratan C Rowley, Purnanand C and J.
4522-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nusserwanji Ardeshir Karsad and another v Juggannath Narayensingh and another, Dharamsi D and Co.
5164-23—F J Ghadially, Burjor S Jamsedji Aga v Juggannath Narayensingh and another, Dharamsi D and Co.
514-24—Little and Co, China Mutual Life Insurance Co Ltd v Shamsudin Sadrudin Syed and another, Khambatta and Co, Vachha and Co.
829-24—Ramanlal and H, Shamji Monji Javeri v Bhatt Kallianji Odhavji, Bhatt.
361-24—Dubash and Co, Jechand Narandas v Hindomal Vahimal Patoli, Mohite P and G.
483-23—M B Chothia and Co, Halibhai Bulakhidas v The G I P Railway, Little and Co.
3958-23—Vachha and Co, Jasraj Fumaji v Abdul Rehman Ibrahim and others, Sukhtanker and G.
4502-23—Amin and D, Manilal Bhagilal v Samnas H Dhura, Sabnis G and Co.
461-24—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas v Harilal Purshotam, Payne and Co.
5039-23—Shamrao M and H. Chunilal Chaganlal v Popatlal Girdhar, Kanga and Co.
4197-23—Dayalji and Co, Kaikhsru Shapurji Amrolia v Kantaprasad Bijai, Javery and Co.
772-24—Kanga and Co, Harmukhrai Ramnarayen v Girdharilal Balabux, Ardeshir H D and Co.
4358-23—Mulla and M, Macherla Ramana Shivachedambardi v Kaparti Narayen, Mulji Th and Co.
265-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mabel Panton widow v The Administrator-General and others, Little and Co.
1815-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai v Pragji Govindji and others, Dabholker and J, Khandwalla and Chh, Dayalji and Co, Vrajlal and Co.
818-24—Kanga and Co, Premsukhdas Gordhandas v Shivdat Neki and another, Tvalji D and Co.
698-24—Dalias and Co, Haridas Purshotam Nihalchand Raichand and another, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.
2178-24—N C Dalal and Co, Sagarmal Premsukhdas, vs M M Sunderji and another, Shah and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

3548-23—Amarchand and M, Jiwanji Pestonji Lalkaka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Manohar and Co, Divekar and B.
3883-23—Shroff and L, Bezonji Pirojshaw Frenchman v Ramkison Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Patalkar and M, Divekar and B, Manohar and Co.
1998-24—Raghavaya N and Co, Gangadas Jamnadas Dalal v Machhi Mitha Ratna and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
2523-24—Kanga and Co, Lakhmidas Bhimji Rowji v Chimanlal Vadilal, Merwanji K and Co.
2256-24—Raghavaya N and Co, Sha Manilal Maganlal Tilia v Sha Chatur Ke-shavji and anr.

LONG CAUSES.

3409-22—Smetham B and L, R M Jassawalla and Co. v Tyabally Alibhai, Motichand and D.
3411-22—J P Wallace and Co. The Porcupine Foundary Co. Ltd. v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co Ld, Malvi M R and Co.
3454-22—Merwanji K and Co, Shrinivas Balmukhand v Shivlal Ramprasad, Captain and V.
401-20—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.
3455-22—Motichand and D, Mansey Lakhamsey v Gangji Talaksey and anr, Madhowji and Co.
3474-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co v M M Kopti and Co, Rustomji and G.
3486-22—Dubash and Co, Dorabji Burjorji Masani v Ardeshir Burjorji Masani, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.
3504-22—N C Dalal and Co, Narotamdas Ranchodji and anr v Kanji Ranchodji and anr, Amarchand and M.
3503-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Alibhoy adamji Peerbhoy and another, Roshanali Mahomedali Rangwalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.
3502-22—Mulla and M, Jhamatlal Kimetrai and Co, Denoomal Hemraj and another Kanga and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2167-24—Surveyor and Co, Kapoorbai widow, Luxmibai widow.
2173-24—Mantri and Co, Abdul Tyeb Miyaji and others, Sulemanji Somji and others.
2413-24—Matubhai J and M, Shri Krishna, Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow, Vaidyaraj Harishanker Ludharam and another, N C Dalal and Co.
2603-24—Mehta L and Co, Gulamhusein A Muraji, Alimahomed Jaffer Meghji.
2563-24—Payne and Co, Dostmahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Yeshwant Deoroo Deshmukh, Mehta L and Co.
2570-24—Motichand and D, Mohanlal Hemchand, Faredun K Dadachanji, Dharamsey D and Co.
3412-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hiralal Maganlal Javery, Darji Moti Tricum and others Thakoredas and D.
1644-24—Mantri and Co, Abdulabhai Kallerbhai Nimakwalla, Alli Mahomed Nathalal and Co and others, Mulla and M.
4091-23—Dabholker and J, Lakmidas Purshotam Bhatt, Panachand Maganand avery, Dastur and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 48.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.
1788-18—Payne and Co, Rabiabai widow, vs Zulekhabai and others, Mathubhai J and M, Kanga and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.
720-16—Dabholker and J, N H Moos v Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Pochha and Co, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, S A Tyabji.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.
2340-24—Motichand and D, Alfred Cardeause and another, vs Balwant R Soman.

SHORT CAUSES.

2669-24—Mulla and M, The Standard Alluminium and Brass Work Ltd, vs Habib Ramji, Payne and Co.
2839-24—Pocha and Co, Shaik Cassum Shaikh Haji Husein and another, vs Kashibai widow, Jamsedji R and D

FOR DISMISSAL OF CAVEAT.
T I I 15-23—In Re Manilal Atmaram Deceased, Dikshit M and Co, vs Ramanlaxmi widow, vs Ambaram Dhirajiram and another, Daphtary F and D.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.
In Re Company's Act, Rustomji and G, Goculdas Kilabhai Dalal, Petitioner, Nagindas Chunilal Shah and others, Purnanand C and J, Kanga and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

4471-23—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, vs Gopaldas Tricumji and others, Dharamsy D and Co, Kanga and Co.

REFERENCE.

L A R-1-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government, vs Sakharam Govind King, Mantri and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

2462-24—Rele and Co, Anantrai Nandlal and Co, v S Narayen and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co.
2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.
2236-24—Unwalla P and P, Raichand Vardha and Co. v Burjorji Dossabhai Lavji, Khambatta and Co.
553-24—Dabholker and J, Khatao Bhawanji and Co, vs Miya Mahomed Inus Shaik Abdulla Khot and others, Judah and S.

LONG CAUSES.

2224-24—Thakoredas and Co, Hirji Jimram, Lilibhai Dharamdas Bhagwandas, Merwanji K and Co, Smetham B and L, Thakoredas and Co.
3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas, Bhikhamchand Tejmal, Madhavji and Co.
4874-23—Rustomji and Joseph Antony Gonsalves and another, Haji Esmail Umer, Dallas and Co.
2283-24—Chitnis K and M, Nomanbhay Mulla Abdullabhoy Poonawalla, Haji Mahomed Cassum Murad and others, Crawford B and Co.
2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Pocha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khunderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.
2657-24—Rele and Co, Nitisen Dwarkadas v Sherali Khan Mukhtar Khan Gubdar, Vachha and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1959-24—Merwanji R and Co, Societa Anonima Per la Fataturu Dos Cas, Moolchand Ranchand and Co, Dastur and Co.
5041-23—Sukhtanker and G, J H Trechslar v. Abdulali Sulemanji, Amin and D.
2522-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.
2341-24—Mulji Th. and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co
2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Davidas v. Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.
3094-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.
749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.
2411-24—Ramanlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri and another, Wadia G and Co, Vachha and Co.
2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.
2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.
1604-24—Wadia G and Co, The Tata Power Co, Ltd. vs R L Baylis, Dikshit M and Co.
3212-24—Chitnis K and M, Bastain Marian Fernandes, vs Nowroji Sorabji Shethna and another, Rele and Co Mantri and Co.

THE RENT ACTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

gous English Act is still on the statute book. The level of prices of the present day is almost the same as that in 1918 when the first Rent Act was passed. There is no denying this fact that if the Rent Act for dwelling houses terminates on 31st December 1925 there will be an unprecedented consternation in the whole of the city. The Rent Acts must therefore continue in some form.

Now, Mr. Nariman's motion, however, is rather unfair to the landlords. He ignores totally the fact that the landlords ought to be allowed the exercise of their right over their private property. He asks the Council to continue the Rent Acts till December 1928 for three years more without any change, alteration or modification which practically means postponement of the recognition of landlords rights to four years more. Does he think that the same conditions would prevail in Bombay till the last day of December 1928 warranting the existence of this war legislation? If so, does he not think that the same problem or difficulty as now would face him on the first day of January 1929? If he thinks otherwise let him consider the following suggestion.

Let the landlords be permitted to increase the rent gradually say 10 or 15 per cent every year till the end of the year 1928 when the acts should cease to operate securing to the landlord an increase of 30 or 45 per cent. This increase of rent being gradual and steady would not be resented by the tenants and automatically also the purses of the landlords would cease to be affected. If adopted this suggestion would provide a solace to both the landlords and tenants, to the former because there would be a guarantee of freedom from these acts on a certain definite date and to the latter because the evil day would be postponed till they make all preparations to face it.

PRICE OF STEEL.

TARIFF BOARD ON TATA CO'S DEMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 14.

The Tariff Board has issued the following communique:—

"In the Resolution of the Government of India in the Commerce Department No. 260 T. (15) of 8th October, the Tariff Board have been directed to enquire and report regarding the application of the Tata Iron and Steel Company for the imposition of additional or offsetting duties on certain kinds of steel under the Steel Industry (Protection) Act 1924. The two points specially referred to are (1) to what extent, if any, and in respect of what articles or class or description of articles the duty should be increased (2) whether the duty should be increased generally or in respect of such articles when imported from or manufactured in any country or countries specified.

The kinds of steel likely to be affected by any additional duty that may be imposed are:—(a) common bars (b) light rails under 30 lbs. (c) structural sections such as beams, channels, angles and tees (d) plates one-eighth inch thick or over.

The scheme of protection recommended by the Board was intended to secure for the Indian manufacturer an average price of Rs. 180 a ton (Rs. 175 in the case of structural sections) for the various classes of steel manufactured. The rates of duty proposed by the Board and accepted by the Government of India and the Legislature were equal to the differences between this price and the price at which the Board expected that imported steel would enter India without duty. These prices were:—(1) Common bars and light rails—Rs. 180 a ton. (2) Structural shapes i.e. beams, angles, channels, etc. Rs. 145 a ton. (3) Plates, Rs. 150 a ton.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company allege that the prices actually manufactured at Jamshedpur have been much below Rs. 180 a ton since the Steel Industry Protection Act came into force. The main reasons for low prices are said to be (1) the fact that the Board in estimating the future prices of imported steel assumed that the sterling exchange would be one shilling four pence to the rupee whereas a rate so low has never been touched since the Act was passed and a steady increase raised the exchange to over one shilling six pence to the rupee early in October. (2) a substantial reduction in the C. I. F. sterling prices of continental steel.

The main question which the Board have to determine is the price at which imported steel has been selling in India in competition with steel produced at Jamshedpur during the last six months. The Board will be glad to receive expressions of opinion from those interested and will welcome all information regarding the prices of steel since the 1st of May. It is necessary that the Board's enquiry should be completed rapidly and they will be unable to consider representations received later than the 24th of October. The Board's office during the enquiry will be in the Town Hall, Bombay.

AKALI MOVEMENT.

20,000 SUFFER FOR RELIGION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct 14.

Sardar Mangalsingh, in an article in the "Hindustan Times" gives interesting figures about the unprecedented sacrifice of Sikhs since the S. G. P. C. was declared an unlawful organization. He computes 8,000 Akalis have gone to Jaito in jathas of twenty-five each. 6,000 Akalis have gone to Jaito in the form of shahidi jatha of 500 each, 5,000 Akalis have been arrested at Bhai and 2,000 Akali workers have been arrested under various charges throughout the province. Eleven lakhs of rupees is the estimate of total fine imposed on Akalis by various Law Courts.

Rs. 1000
For eight words
a Simple Competition.

The following prizes are offered for sentences consisting of not more than 8 words, best describing the excellent qualities of Polson's Coffee and Butter.

	Rs.
For the best sentence for Coffee	300
For the best sentence for Butter	300
For the second best sentence for Coffee	150
For the second best sentence for Butter	150
For Children under 14 years of age:	
For the best sentence for Coffee	50
For the best sentence for Butter	50
Total	1,000

Read These Conditions Carefully

(1) The sentence submitted *must not consist of more than 8 words*, e. g., "Delicious for Breakfast and after Dinner," or "Better than the best of the rest."

(2) Separate sentences for Coffee and Butter are to be submitted, and it must be clearly stated whether the sentence is submitted for Coffee or for Butter.

(3) *Each sentence must be submitted on a separate sheet of paper on which your full name and address must be written clearly.* In the case of Children's entries, the age of the competitor must be given.

(4) A Polson Present Coupon obtainable from a 1 lb. tin of Polson's Coffee or Butter (which can be purchased from any provision dealer) must be fowarded with *each sentence* submitted; otherwise the entry will not be eligible for a prize.

(5) In your letter with which you forward your entries please mention the name of this newspaper.

(6) Entries must *reach* the address given below *not later than 15th November* 1924. The results will be published in this paper on 1st December 1924.

(7) Envelopes containing entries must be marked 'COMPETITION' in the top left hand corner.

(8) Our decision in all matters relating to this Competition must be considered as final, and all entries will become our absolute property.

POLSON MANUFACTURING Co.,
HEAD OFFICE,
P. O. Box 367, 239, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

COMMUNAL UNITY.

DR SEAL'S SUGGESTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct 14.

Dr. Brojendranath Seal offers some suggestions for the attainment of Hindu-Muslim unity. He urges Hindu and Moslem Orthodoxy must give up their militancy and aggressiveness. There must be radical revision of orthodox ideas about ceremonial purity and impurity in regard to food and drink as well as about untouchability. He suggests, writing of a new version of Indian history to be written from a common standpoint, adult instruction in village and town by cinema, encouragement to Hindu youths to study Moslem culture and vice versa and also Hindu-Moslem unions in colleges and in universities and in college hostels. Among social agencies he would promote frequent interdining and other social intercourse at public or national observances as well as at domestic ceremonies, frequent mixed gatherings of Hindu and Moslem ladies and mutual domestic visits, the habitual relief in flood and famine of Hindu and Moslem sufferers by Moslem and Hindu workers respectively and above all league of youth organisations bringing together Hindu and Moslem youths and working as volunteers of peace and concord. Dr. Seal has more faith in the efficacy of such leagues of youth and in volunteer relief organisations than in that of Pandits and Moulavies in bringing about amity and reconciliation. He advocates that, if in any locality the communities concerned should come to an agreement about mutual concessions in matters touching religious observances, administrative arrangements should be made in recognition of such voluntary pacts. In absence of any such voluntary pacts of communities the Government should appoint a conciliation committee and take necessary action on committees report. Dr. Seal concludes "Our ultimate objective and goal must be a toleration based on respect for the freedom of conscience so far as this is compatible with individual liberty and social well being and not an exchange of intolerance masquerading in the guise of tolerance and doled out in a huckstering spirit.

Horta, (Azores).—Z R. 3 while passing over the island of Fayal this afternoon reported she was flying at sixty-six miles an hour and all aboard were well.—Reuter.

The Bombay mails of 27th Sept. were delivered on 13th October.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY IMPERSONATION.

ANGLO-INDIANS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

Rao Bahadur Dixit, the Cantonment Magistrate, to-day framed charges of forgery, cheating and abetment against Private Rosier of the Royal West Kents and two Anglo-Indians named C. W. and A. R. Maidment. According to the prosecution story the three accused negotiated a loan of Rs. 1,000 through a broker named Mulchand Shrichand, Private Rosier passing himself off as Lieut D.G. Tully of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry and signing the bond as such.

The accused have been committed to the sessions for trial.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

There were three successive earthquake shocks of slight intensity. No damage is reported.

SHOCK FELT AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 14.

An earthquake shock of a very slight intensity and short duration was felt here last night. Reports from the neighbouring centres indicate that the shock increased as it extended in the direction of Lahore.

HAVOC OF FLOODS IN ETAH DIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 14.

Authentic details regarding the flood devastation in Etah district are now available. Altogether 125 villages in the district were affected and over a thousand people were removed from water logged shelters to places of safety.

The crop is practically destroyed and malaria is raging.

Entrancing Perfumes

Transports of delight are created by the entrancing Zenobia Perfumes. They surround their users with superb and fascinating odours, and they cannot be equalled for lasting richness. These are two of the loveliest of all:

The new Zenobia Perfume Eastern Glory, and the superb Zenobia Jasmin.

Solid Brilliantines for men can be obtained scented with any of the above rich perfumes.

ZENOBIA PERFUMES

Manufactured by ZENOBIA LIMITED, Loughborough, Leicestershire, England.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases** of the **Throat** and **Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments** of **Children, Chronic Coughs** and **Colds,** and **all Wasting Diseases,** because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested,** and **Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India: *Calcutta:* B. K. PAUL & CO. *Bombay:* LEVETUS LTD. *Madras:* WILSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors:
ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LTD
182 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1
BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

Rigid, Rapid and Reliable and Guaranteed for Ever.

RALEIGH

THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

Built in the largest high-grade cycle factory in the world, of finest British labour and material, it will last practically a lifetime and be as good in twenty years as when new. It will endure the roughest roads and is so beautifully designed that it can be ridden along the narrowest track and learnt in a few minutes.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
263, Hornby Road, (opp. Cox & Co.)
BOMBAY.

Order Dunlop tyres and Sturmey-Archer 3-speed gear on your Raleigh.

THE BEST
Non-Greasy Hair Oil of To-day

KUNTAL KAUMUDI TAILA

made by
KAVIRAJ R. C. SEN, L. M. S.

Agents:—
THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES Co., Ltd.
Times Building,
BOMBAY.

BERAR LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE.

DEMAND FOR PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Oct. 12.

The second Berar Liberal Conference concluded its session to-day, after passing a number of resolutions. The Conference passed resolutions *inter alia* deploring the death of Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, tendering its heart-felt sympathy with and offering its sincere condolence to His Excellency Sir Frank Sly on the death of his beloved daughter and son-in-law, expressing its grateful appreciation of the friendly and sympathetic attitude which Sir Frank Sly had maintained throughout his administration and thanking him warmly for the uniform goodwill and helpful disposition he had shown in advancing public welfare. Resolutions were also passed demanding the transfer of Public Works to the control of District Councils in Berar lending support to the resolutions adopted by the Unity Conference at Delhi, demanding a more rapid training of Indian officers in all arms of the army including the Air Force, and strongly urging that all future recruitment be immediately stopped. A resolution embodying the demand for political rights expressed the view that the experience of the working of the Government of India Act of 1919 during the last three years and nine months had effectively demonstrated that the present transitory constitution in the provinces required urgently to be overhauled so as to do away with dyarchy and establish unitary governments responsible to their respectively legislatures, the heads of the Governments acting as constitutional Governors. This resolution demanded autonomy in provincial governments and full responsibility in the Central Government except in military, foreign and political departments, pressed for the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State deemed it essential that in all interprovincial affairs India should *de facto* possess the status of a Dominion and urged the widening of the franchise.

AGAINST RETROCESSION.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani speaking on this resolution narrated his own experiences as a Minister and emphasised the need of Liberals addressing themselves immediately to the task of rejuvenating their party. A resolution repeated the emphatic opinion that the entire population of Berar who cared to think and rightly perceive the advantages of a democratic rule discountenanced the idea of a retrocession of Berar to H.E.H. the Nizam and that no offer of autonomy or any amounts of political privileges would ever lure the practical and good commonsense of Berar people into welcoming the autocratic rule of one individual which the retrocession implied.

The President in his concluding remarks reviewed the resolutions passed and emphasised that the Liberals were opposed to the severance of British connection, but maintained that they would not be satisfied with anything short of an equal status in the British Empire.

The next year's Conference has been invited to Amraoti.

ADDRESS TO KOLHAPUR MAHARAJA

The General Secretary, Depressed Class Mission Society, Poona, wires under date 13th October:—

On the evening of 12th October the meeting of the Poona non-Brahmins on Shivaji Maiden for presenting an address to His Highness Chatrapati Rajaram Maharaja of Kolhapur passed off successfully. Sir Ibrahim Rahimullah, Hon. Mr. Jadhavrao and the Prince of Mudhol were among those present. The attendance exceeded five thousand and represented all communities. The programme opened with the welcome songs which were followed by the blessings offered in Sanskrit by Sardar Dastoor. Mr. Shinde pleader read the address in English and Mr. Bagde Pleader rendered the same into Marathi. The address in a silver casket was presented by Mr. Gawde to His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur amidst tremendous acclamations. His Highness replied in English. His Highness was also garlanded on behalf of the Shahu Chatrapati, the Tukaram Free Reading Rooms and the Maharashtra Brotherhood. A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Jagtap and seconded by Mr. Nawle and carried amid thundering cheers.

The corner stone of the Poona Depressed Classes Mission Society's School buildings was laid by His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore in 1921. The buildings which have cost Rs. 1,12,000 are complete and the opening ceremony of the same will be performed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 28th October. Mr. V. R. Shinde, the founder and the President of the Society who is at present at Mangalore will arrive at Poona on 20th October. The Depressed Class Mission Society is further appealing for funds amounting to Rs. 2,00,000 and it is hoped that Government and the public will support the appeal for completing the housing scheme for Bhokarwadi Depressed Classes and putting the Society's several institutions on very sound footing.

The Secretary, Taluka Congress Committee, Sangli, wires under date 13th October:—

A meeting was held by the citizens of Sangli on 12th October in Sadasukh Theatre to congratulate Maharajaji upon undergoing an ordeal of twenty-one days' fast for the purpose of creating general good-will among Indian communities and also to add to purity of the universal soul. The people of all communities were present.

FOR SALE
CHEAP, HIGHLY PERFUMED,
INCENSE (DASANG DHOOP)
sweetens the air, for rich and poor both.
Specially for temples. Ask
KASALCHAND M. DHANGADHARAWALA.
Sankdi Shari, AHMEDABAD.

"RETROGRADE AND UNACCEPTABLE."

NON BRAHMINS' VERDICT ON LEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

The non-Brahmin Confederation continued sitting yesterday. Before the Confederation adjourned on the opening day it had unanimously passed a resolution regretting the existence of misunderstanding among certain members of the movement and inviting those absent to rejoin the movement and attend the Conference. When the Conference resumed sitting yesterday, resolutions were passed appreciating the work of the philanthropic organizations in connection with the flood relief work and exhorting Government to take effective measures to relieve the distress caused by the floods. Another resolution associating the Conference with the spirit underlying the resolutions adopted by the Unity Conference and exhorting the non-Brahmin organisations and individual member to give effect to the same was also passed. The Conference, however, urged that, to promote lasting unity, the political rights and privileges of the different communities should be first recognised. The Confederation reiterated its conviction that the attainment of Swaraj for India was its ultimate goal. It condemned dyarchy as not satisfying the legitimate aspirations of the people and as tending to promote friction and serious deadlocks and suggested the immediate grant of full Provincial Autonomy with the Executive responsible to the Legislature and responsibility in the Central Government.

The Confederation considered the Lee recommendations as retrograde and unacceptable and urged Indianisation of the Services and the immediate stopping of further recruitment except for special services, which, it suggested, should be on the contract system. The Conference also passed resolutions urging communal representation in the Services, the immediate abolition of the Staff Selection Board and asking His Excellency the Viceroy to give his assent to the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill immediately. The removal of untouchability was also urged.

The Conference finally appointed a committee to negotiate with the different sections of the movement and resolved to meet some time in December or January next.

IMPERIAL BANK CASE.

NO INITIATIVE BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

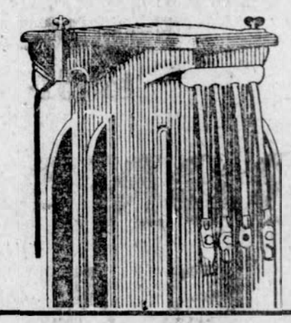
MADRAS, Oct. 13.

At the Madras Legislative Council to-day Mr. Satyamurti asked a series of questions relating to the recent Imperial Bank prosecution.

The Hon. Mr. Ramaswami Iyer gave replies in the course of which he said that Government had taken no initiative in the prosecution. The initiative was taken by the Madras City Police who had investigated the case. Government took no legal opinion in the matter, because prosecution was launched before they ever knew about it. Government had no idea of prosecuting the approver for any false statement he might have made as the Court had such power if it wished to proceed against the approver.

Mr. Satyamurti intimated that he proposed to move his adjournment in respect of a matter of which he had given notice to-day, but requested the President to permit him to postpone it till to-morrow. This being settled the Council resumed discussion of the Madras Irrigation Bill as amended by the select committee.

A member from Malabar moved an amendment for excluding Malabar District from the operation of the Bill. This proposal was rejected by the Council on the ground that the district as a whole could not be excluded, but regard being had to the special settlement conditions of Malabar and South Canara districts, it was suggested that later on suitable amendments might be introduced for exemption of these districts from provisions of water cess.



Standard of Transformer Quality

OPINIONS may differ as to the importance of various transformer qualities, but every user agrees on the essential nature of three characteristics of G.E. Transformers.

1. Safety—a word full of meaning. The electrical industry as we know it today has been built upon public confidence established by the safety with which electrical appliances can be used.
2. Durability—provided by G. E. Mechanical and Electrical stamina. An established fact proved by the millions of those Transformers with long record of service.
3. Economy—Low core loss, low exciting current, properly proportioned losses, low rates of depreciation—are a few economies.

And the interesting part is that these were the objectives in the design of the first Transformer.

INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC

120, Broadway, New York, U. S. A. COMPANY, INC. Schenectady New York, U. S. A.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

Calcutta-B-3, Clive Building, Bangalore city-Albert Victor Road, Bombay-Exchange Buildings, P. O. Box 992.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of Imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON & LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s.
DR LECLERC Med Co., Haverstock Rd., N W 5, London
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Ideal Cooker for the House: Apply for free catalogue —

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
No. B. 01, P.O. Thanakwadi, Belgaum
Bombay agents: G. S. Ranade and Co., Girgaum Tram Road, opp. Govt. Stable

A VERY USEFUL
INDIAN PRESENTATION SET,

Rs. 11-8.

ORDER TO-DAY.

Give This Unique Present

FOR A LADY OF QUALITY
She Will Appreciate It
Consisting of

1 Talcum Powder.	1 Godrej Soap.
1 Himani Face Cream.	1 Lady's Silk Hand'chf.
1 Indian Perfume.	1 Nail Scissor.
1 Rodofen Tooth Paste.	1 Otto Khus.
1 Hair Oil Scented.	½ Dozen Hair Pins.
1 Lady's Hair Brush.	1 Kunku Box.
1 3-sided Comb.	

FOR
DIVALI, BIRTHDAY, WEDDING, NEW YEAR CEREMONY, ETC.—ETC.

The Bombay Swadeshi Co-op. Stores Company, Limited
TIMES BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

LIQUIDATION SALE

From 16-10-24
to 31-10-24.

LIQUIDATION SALE

BONAFIDE SALE

THE SHRI KRISHNA STORES Co., Ltd.

being in voluntary liquidation, the whole stock consisting amongst others of woollen goods such as Cashmere suitings, shirtings, stockings, shirts, sweaters, vests, Curzon Felt Hats, and Boots and Shoes, and Perfumery, Soaps, Patent Medicines, Presentation Articles such as Watches, Rings, Ivory Goods, Silks, Voiles, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Crepes Sarees, Chayals, etc., etc. and **other articles suitable for every day** family use to be sold off at marked "touch and go prices."

This is unlike annual sale held every day but a liquidation sale and with a view to liquidate the stores the prices are marked low.

Visit it once and it will be a case of **"I saw, I bought, I gained"**

Sale for you,
Ours the defeat,
Yours the victory.

THE SHRI KRISHNA STORES, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

Luxminivas, 368, Kalbadevi,

BOMBAY.

OUR LAST SALE

OUR LAST SALE

MARK THE DATE

25% HEAVY REDUCTION 50%

DEVALI SALE

Commencing from THURSDAY, 9th October 1924

AT

MOHANDAS KAMALSI

The Largest dealer in INDIA of Watches, Clocks and Time-pieces.

NEXT TO MUMBADEVI POST NEAR PYDHONIE BOMBAY.

VISIT ONCE THE SPLENDID COLLECTION OF VARIETIES OF

WATCHES

Please ask for our leaflets distributed everywhere.

Telegrams:—"CLOCK TOWER"

Telephone:—25625.

BEST QUALITY! CHEAP PRICE!

FOR **FORD** OWNERS

We have just opened a special department for the supply of spare parts and accessories for FORD Cars and Trucks. Goods can be had both at retail & wholesale rates. We stock both Genuine & American made parts.

COME & SEE OUR SPECIAL DEPOT.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegrams Autoworks.	PROPRIETORS RANE LTD.	Telephone No. 22475.

BOOK YOUR ORDERS for our world-renowned

'TIC-TAK' (Regd.) wall clocks; The perfect Time Keeper and approved Universally. The best **DECORATIVE WALL CLOCK** Price Rupees Three only.

PETER WATCH Co.,
P. B. 27, MADRAS.

MYER'S PUMPS

Reliable House of Myer's Pumps in India.

ON VIEW

A large stock & variety of Pumps such as HAND PUMPS, and POWER PUMPS, for every purpose and for depths up to 300 ft.

Patronized By

Government & Indian States

Also can be had of us Sugarcane crushers, Ploughs cultivators, Spray Pumps, &c.

Write for Catalogue & particulars to:—

SOLE AGENTS:—

K. B. JOSHI & CO.,

Opp:—Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Post Box No. 534. 321 Hornby Road, BOMBAY. | *Branch Office*:— Bunder Road, Karachi (Sind)

Telegrams: "REDCHIEF"—Bombay.
Telephone No. 24834

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD

CHIEF AGENTS:

LIFE.

DHURANDHAR BROS.,
ISMAIL BUILDINGS,
Hornby Rood, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FIRE.

INDO UNIVERSAL Coy.,
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NEEM OIL (MARGOSA) PREPARATIONS

MANUFACTURED BY

THE CALCUTTA CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

Margosoap— An Antiseptic Soap having better properties than Carbolic and other Medicated Soaps. No corrosive action on skin. Can be used as a Toilet Soap as well

Marguentum— For itches and other skin diseases. This Ointment following the use of Margosoap is most effective.

Margofrice— Neem Dental Powder. No bitter taste. Regular use will prevent Pyorrhea, Carics, Spongy gums, etc.

Margosia To'let Powder— An ideal dusting powder for face and skin.

Supplies can be had from:—

THE POPULAR PHARMACY,

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY

Branch;—

Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

'Phone No. 4784.

ELECTRIC FANS

FOR ALTERNATE AND DIRECT CURRENTS.

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Co., Ltd.

24, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Manufacturers of

Miners' Picks, Pickaxes, Beaters, Powrahs, Hammers, Chisels, Tea Garden Tools, Crow bars, Claw bars, Drills, Jumpers, etc. etc.

ALL TOOLS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY

GUARANTEED EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED.

Made from Indian steel, by Indian workmen, using the most up-to-date machinery.

All tools hardened and tempered by special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 13.

KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.